DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 029 734 RC 003 443

The Appalachian Regional Commission Annual Report, 1968.
Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.
Pub Date Dec 68
Note-159p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.75 HC-$8.05
Descriptors-*Annual Reports, *Economic Development, *Federal Programs, Health Programs, Housing, Land Use, Program Evaluation, *Regional Programs, Research Projects, Rural Areas, *Rural Development, Transportation, Vocational Education, Water Resources
Identifiers-*Appalachian Regional Commission

After 3 years of operation, the Appalachian Regional Commission presents this report and evaluation of its activities as required by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. A brief overview is given of the history of the program, the Federal-state relationship, the strategy and method of attacking the regions' rural and urban problems, and methods of financing the program. Specific reports for programs in transportation, education and health, community facilities and housing, natural resources, local development districts, and related research are also presented for the various states and regions included in Appalachia. (DK)

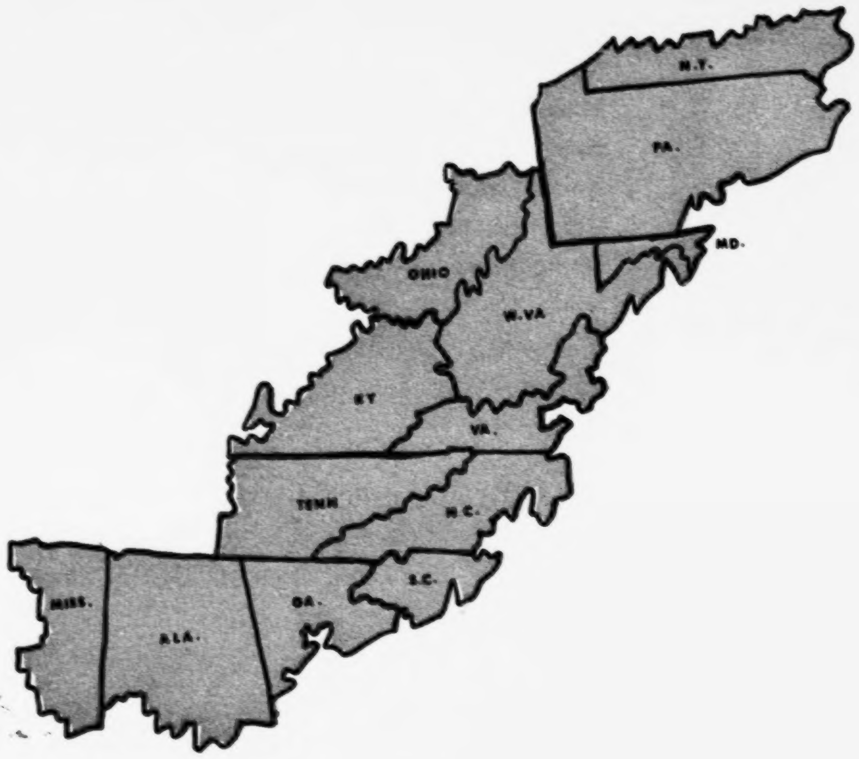
ED029734

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT

1968


N.Y.
PA.
MD.
OHIO
W.VA
KY
VA.
TENN
N.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
S.C.

RC 003443

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Federal Cochairman—Joe. W. Fleming
State Cochairman—Gov. Mills E. Godwin
States' Regional Representative—John D. Whisman

State Member

Alabama	Gov. Albert P. Brewer
Georgia	Gov. Lester Maddox
Kentucky	Gov. Louie B. Nunn
Maryland	Gov. Spiro T. Agnew
Mississippi	Gov. John Bell Williams
New York	Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller
North Carolina	Gov. Dan K. Moore
Ohio	Gov. James A. Rhodes
Pennsylvania	Gov. Raymond P. Shafer
South Carolina	Gov. Robert E. McNair
Tennessee	Gov. Buford Ellington
Virginia	Gov. Mills E. Godwin
West Virginia	Gov. Hulett C. Smith

Commission Executive Director—Ralph R. Widner
Deputy Director—Howard Bray
General Counsel—Henry Krevor

Governors' Representatives and Alternate Members

Alabama	Ralph P. Swofford, State Representative, Appalachian Regional Commission, Montgomery
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, Director, State Planning Bureau, Atlanta
Kentucky	Frank Groschelle, Administrator, Kentucky Program Development Office, Frankfort
Maryland	Robert G. Garner, Beall, Garner and Geare, Inc., Cumberland
Mississippi	David R. Bowen, Coordinator of Federal-State Programs, Jackson
New York	Charles T. Lanigan, Director, New York State Office of Planning Coordination, Albany
North Carolina	John R. Hampton, Director, Task Force Division, Department of Administration, Raleigh
Ohio	Albert G. Giles, Director, Department of Urban Affairs, Columbus
Pennsylvania	Clifford L. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, Harrisburg
South Carolina	R. E. Hughes, State Representative, Appalachian Regional Commission, Greenville
Tennessee	Samuel H. Roberts, Jr., Executive Administrator to the Governor, Nashville
Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Director, Division of Planning and Community Affairs, Richmond
West Virginia	Angus E. Peyton, Commissioner, Department of Commerce, Charleston

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 18, 1968

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1968.

Respectfully yours,

Joe W. Fleming
Federal Cochairman

Mills E. Godwin
Governor of Virginia
State Cochairman

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 1

The Partnership 10

The Programs 16

The Strategy 22

Financing the Program 29

Transportation 33

Education and Health 48

Community Facilities and Housing 63

Natural Resources 76

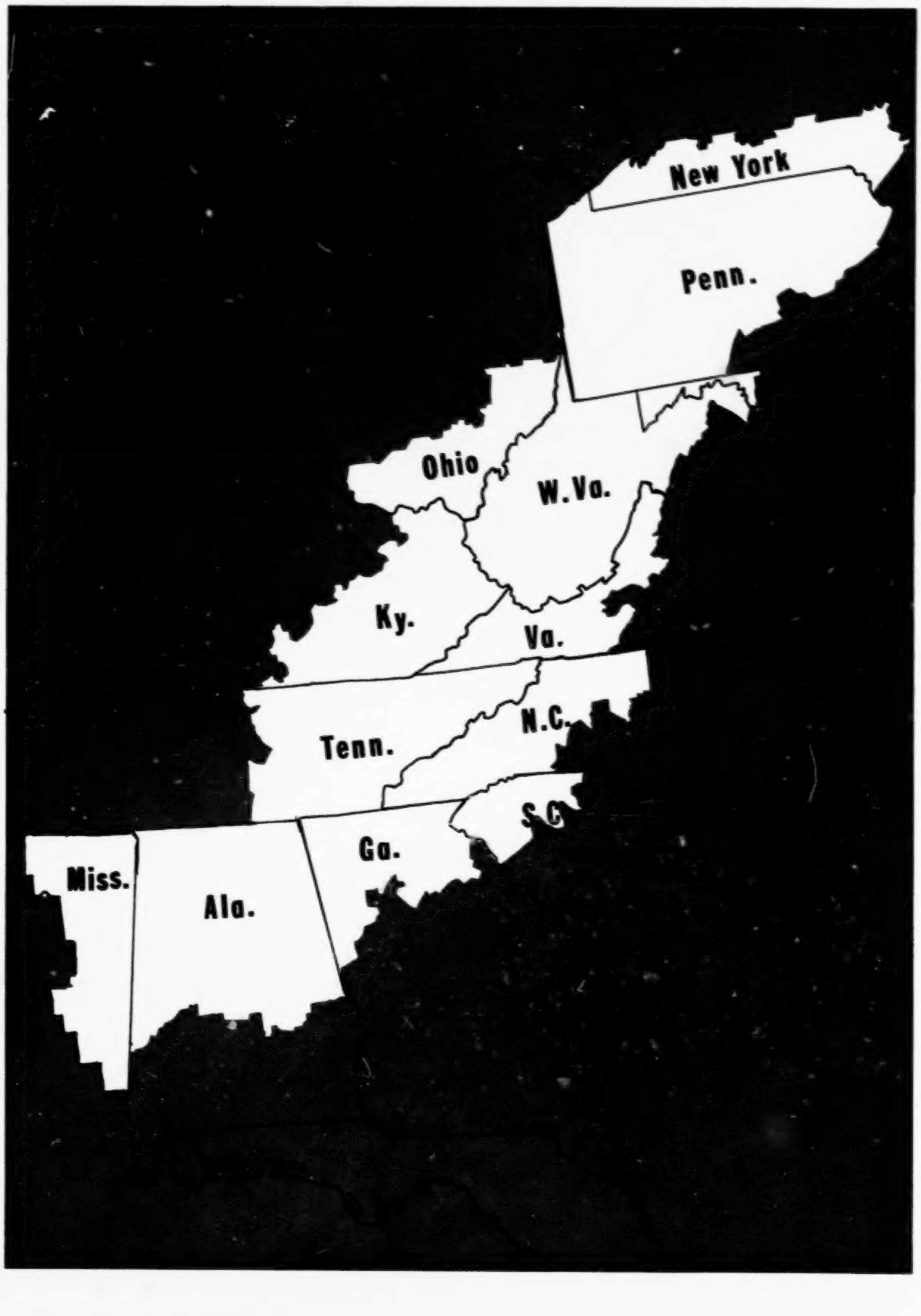
Local Development Districts 90

Research 96

Appendix A—List of the 397 Appalachian Counties and their population 105

Appendix B—Bibliography of Appalachian Regional Commission Research Publications 112

Appendix C—Lists of Projects approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission during FY 68 117


New York
Penn.
Ohio
W. Va.
Ky.
Va.
Tenn.
N.C.
S.C.
Miss.
Ala.
Ga.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the operations of the Appalachian Regional Commission from July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1968.

The end of the 1968 fiscal year marks completion of the first three years of the Commission's activities beginning with passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act in March 1965.

The Act initially authorized a six-year program; thus, the Commission had reached the half way point in its present statutory life span. It is therefore appropriate that this report evaluate the program's achievements during its first three years, particularly in view of the unique role of the Appalachian Regional Commission as a new experiment in Federal-State-local cooperation.

A Brief History

The Appalachian Regional Development Program was a national response to the severe hardship that had existed in much of Appalachia for several decades, but had grown most acute during the 1950's.

Mining, agricultural, and railroad employment—the mainstays of much of the old Appalachian economy—had plummeted as advancing technology wiped out job after job. With a heavily specialized economy concentrated in primary manufacturing and mining, Appalachia was unable to replace with jobs in other sectors of employment the jobs it lost to advancing technology and changing markets.

In 1964, the President's Appalachian Regional Commission reported that between 1950 and 1960 Appalachia lost over half of its jobs in agriculture and 58.6 percent of its jobs in mining while the rest of the U.S. lost one-third of its agricultural jobs and only one percent of its jobs in mining. Yet, its proportionate gains in services and contract construction were only one-half the rate of gain in the rest of the U.S. and two-thirds the rate of increase in the rest of the country in manufacturing.

For a region already deficient in employment and growth, these losses were disastrous. Unemployment in some industrial counties in southwestern Pennsylvania approached 25 percent by the end of the 1950's, and in some rural counties in eastern Kentucky actual unemployment was about 80 percent of the male labor force.

By almost any yardstick, large parts of Appalachia lagged so far behind the rest of the country in employment, income, health, education, and housing that conditions were equivalent to those in some underdeveloped countries. Wolfe County, Kentucky, for example, had a per capita income of $435—about the same as Jamaica. As a result of these conditions, in the 1950's alone, 2.2 million people left Appalachia.

Many of these Appalachian migrants moved into such large cities as Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit ill-equipped for the jobs that were available.

Recently, the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations have dramatically documented the close ties between the exodus of persons from our rural areas and the problems of urban congestion throughout the country.

The Appalachian Regional Development Program was one of the first major public programs to deal with these two problems as one. This report describes how the Appalachian Regional Development Program is attempting to help solve both the rural and urban problems in one vast region of the country—*a region that is home for almost 10 percent of the people of the United States.*

Purpose of the Appalachian Program

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 was designed by Congress to set in motion a large and comprehensive effort to narrow the wide economic and social gap between Appalachia and the rest of the country and to make it unnecessary for so many millions to move out of the Region in search of economic opportunity. Existing programs, both State and Federal, had not been achieving this objective.

It was clear that new approaches to Federal assistance and to intergovernmental cooperation in Appalachia were required for several reasons.

First, it was apparent that separate and unrelated action by the three levels of government in the traditional manner could not solve the problems of the Region. Money and manpower were too scarce at all three levels of government to make that practicable. A new way for all the governments to work together had to be found.

Secondly, it was recognized that the specific funds made available by Congress under the Act would not achieve the goals set by Congress unless each level of government involved—Federal, State, and local—adapted itself to a new way of doing the public's business. In short, it was necessary for government at all levels to devise and adopt a common strategy for public investment that would yield the highest return in increased employment, improved incomes, and better standards of living.

The poverty of Appalachia also made it difficult for traditional Federal grant-in-aid programs to work. Between 1960 and 1964, most Federal grant-in-aid programs were expanded, additional funds were appropriated for new programs and special forms of assistance were tried. It became increasingly obvious, however, that more money, more administrators, and more plans for specific functional programs alone were not the answer to Appalachia's problems. The Region was making poor use of these assistance programs for lack of local matching funds; it was receiving almost one-fifth less in Federal assistance funds than the amount to which its share of national population might have entitled it.

Some way had to be found to enable poor communities, where future growth was possible, to participate in Federal grant-in-aid programs so that they could realize their potential for future growth. A new approach to Federal assistance was needed to assist local communities in raising the required matching share in existing Federal grants-in-aid.

It was also recognized that the levels of national assistance for highway construction, vocational education, water pollution control, and land reclamation were not enough to enable Appalachia to catch up with the rest of the country and become a major contributor to national growth and productivity.

Therefore, the Appalachian Regional Development Act in 1965 provided a framework for Federal-State-local cooperation by establishing the Appalachian Regional Commission. It provided new forms of assistance to enable communities to participate in Federal assistance programs. And it authorized a number of new programs to help solve some of the most serious problems in Appalachia.

The new relationship between the Appalachian States and the Federal Government strengthened both partners. It vested much of the authority for control over planning and public investments in the chief elected policymakers of the Region, i.e., the Governors. It provided funds to assist local areas in forming "bootstrap" organizations of local officials, civic leaders, and interested citizens—organizations based on areas large enough to plan for quality public services in rural areas without imposing impossible burdens on the taxpayers. The notion of "area-sharing" of services was thus a basic principle embodied in the Act.

In the Federal Government, the new approach provided an opportunity to coordinate programs scattered among several agencies and, as a result, to effect economies in money, time and administration.

Perhaps most importantly of all, however, it permitted application of a higher "strategy" to a variety of programs so that national objectives, as well as regional improvement, could be attained.

The new approach facilitated effective interstate cooperation.

The Governor of North Carolina early in the program issued an Executive Order waiving special tuition requirements for students from other Appalachian States attending vocational institutions assisted with Appalachian funds.

Kentucky, which is completing a network of 38 vocational schools with Appalachian assistance, has opened 14 of the schools close to State boundaries to students from neighboring Appalachian States.

New York and Pennsylvania have developed a similar agreement with respect to vocational education institutions being built with Appalachian funds in New York.

Three States are exploring interstate health programs; four are working together on a 60-county development program for Central Appalachia; 10 States have joined with four Federal agencies in planning recreational development for the Appalachian Highlands.

The three essential elements of the Appalachian Program are, therefore:

1. A new Federal-State-local partnership;
2. Specific programs to help the Region catch up with the rest of the country economically and socially; and
3. A strategy to assure the most effective use of public funds.

Impact of the Program

Most measurable improvements in the Appalachian economy since the Act passed in 1965 can be attributed mainly to the sustained growth of the national economy since 1961.

The demands for Appalachian coal, steel, and timber, as well as for the Region's many manufactured products, have been greater than they were in the 1950's. These demands have been translated into higher employment and increased production in the Region. The program has reinforced these improvements.

As a result, some economic gaps between the United States and parts of Appalachia have started to narrow. Appalachian employment increased by 2.5 percent annually between 1965 and 1967, for example, compared to 2.3 percent for the Nation. In the preceding three years the employment increase in Appalachia was identical proportionately to that of the United States and, therefore, not great enough to "close the gap."

The quickened pace of growth is also reflected in the Region's per capita personal income which increased at an annual rate of 6.0 percent between 1962 and 1965 and 8.0 percent for 1966. The U.S. annual increases for these two periods were 5.5 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. Appalachia's per capita income in 1966, however, was still lagging behind that of the U.S. ($2,297 compared with $2,963, or 77.5 percent).

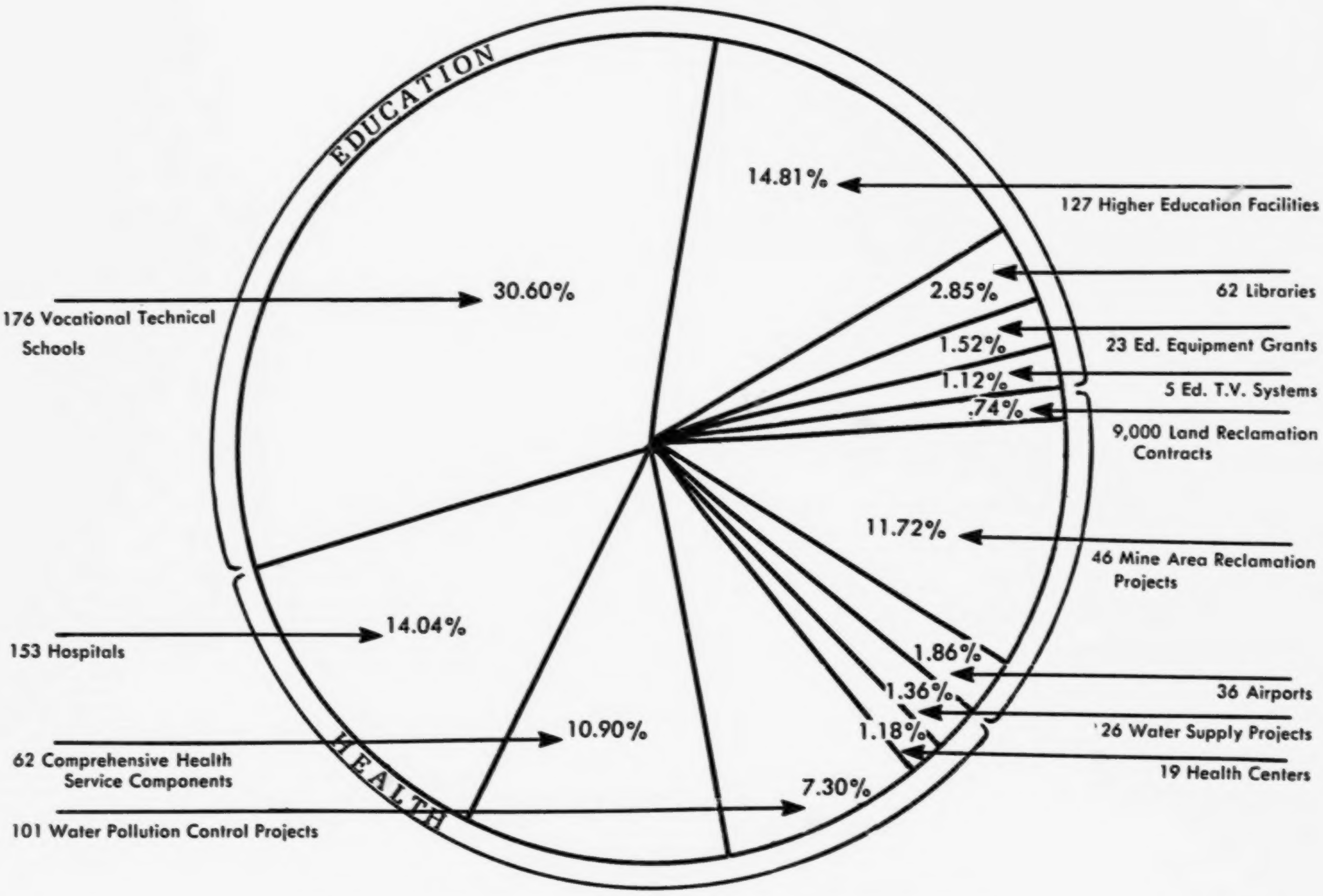
The gap has also narrowed in unemployment.

In 1962, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5.5 percent while Appalachia's was as high as 8.6 percent. In 1967, it was estimated that U.S. unemployment had dropped 3.8 percent while Appalachia's rate was 4.6 percent.

Part of the improvement in employment in Appalachia can be attributed to the construction of public facilities and new services under the regional development programs. Construction and services accounted for the largest increase in employment.

The improvements which have occurred in recent years in Appalachia's economy are having an impact on out-

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS
1965-1968



INCLUDES ALL APPALACHIAN PROGRAMS EXCEPT HIGHWAYS migration. The out-migration rate from the Central Appalachian area of eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, northern Tennessee, and southern Virginia is about one-third of what it was in the decade of the 1950's. Overall, out-migration from the Region is only one-half of what it was during the period of 1950-1960.

But the people in the Region's most rural areas are still those who feel the impact of economic improvement last. Unemployment in West Virginia and Kentucky in 1967, for example, although significantly reduced, was 9.1 percent in Appalachian Kentucky and 6.4 percent in West Virginia, almost triple and double the national rates, respectively.

Isolation, inadequate education, severe health problems, and lack of public services and facilities stand as formidable barriers to easy resolution of employment problems in many parts of Appalachia.

This is why a regional program dealing with such "structural" problems is a necessary companion to national economic policies designed to maintain full use of our national manpower and productive capacity. Without such structural programs, it is unlikely that the full benefits of national economic growth will be felt in those parts of the country where they are most needed.

It must be re-emphasized, however, that it is still too early to measure the direct impact of the regional development program upon the regional economy.

Only one-fourth of the nearly 1,000 facilities approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission up to June 30, 1968, are in operation. Thus, the full impact of these investments is yet to be felt in the Region.

This is particularly true of the development highway system. The success of the strategy for developing Appalachia and most of the investments made under it will depend on achieving the full impact of this transportation system. Until the Region is efficiently linked to national markets and it has become possible to transport children to better schools, families to better hospitals, and men and women to better jobs in the Region, the full impact of the program cannot be measured.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act, Congress stated its expectation that the Region could and would develop a self-sustaining economy. The entire strategy of public investment in Appalachia is designed to accomplish that objective and that objective is still far from met.

THE PARTNERSHIP

A Brief History

On May 8, 1960, a group of Appalachian Governors met in Annapolis at the invitation of Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland to chart the first steps to relieve the critical economic and social plight of the mountain region. Sharp declines in coal mining and agricultural employment, isolation caused by terrain and poor roads, and severe deficits in education, health and other essential public facilities and services had left the people of the Region in chronic distress. Yet Appalachia was rich in natural resources, possessed a large potential labor force, and was surrounded by burgeoning populations and industrial centers with the opportunity for the Region to gain from this locational advantage. The Governors assembled in Annapolis sought a way to develop the Region's real potential. They established the Conference of Appalachian Governors and elected Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first Chairman.

Meeting at the White House with President John F. Kennedy in May 1961, the Governors proposed a comprehensive State-Federal regional development program. The President recognized the Region's needs and aspirations and directed the new Area Redevelopment Administration to assist the Governors. After extensive study, the Conference of Appalachian Governors recommended a region-wide development program and concluded that active and formal Federal involvement was essential to meet the immense problems facing the Region.

The Appalachian Governors requested President Kennedy to establish a State-Federal agency to provide specific recommendations for the regional program. On April 9, 1963, he established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission.

Participating in the President's Appalachian Regional Commission were the States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; and the following Federal organizations: the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare; the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

On April 9, 1964, exactly one year from the date of its establishment, the Commission submitted its report to President Johnson, recommending a coordinated program of local, State and Federal investments to help meet the most urgent of the Region's problems.

Later that month, President Johnson proposed to Congress a broad program for the long-range development of that Region. Congress responded, and on March 9, 1965, President Johnson signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. The Act established the Appalachian Regional Commission to coordinate a six-year State-Federal effort, the largest and most comprehensive development program ever undertaken in the United States. The Act, as passed, included all of West Virginia, and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia in the Program.

The Commission first met on April 19, 1965. Attending were the Federal Cochairman, appointed by the President to represent the Federal Government, and the Governors of the Appalachian States. At this first conference the Governors agreed that they would serve as the State members of the Commission. They agreed to appoint representatives and alternate members from their States who would assist with Commission duties and attend regular Commission meetings. They also established the position of States' Regional Representative to act as the functional equivalent of the Federal Cochairman for the Appalachian States in the daily operations of the Commission with full-time offices in Washington.

The first Federal Cochairman of the Commission was John L. Sweeney, formerly Executive Director of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. In March 1967, he became Assistant Secretary of Transportation, and was succeeded by Joe W. Fleming, who had served for two years as his Special Assistant.

The Governors also elected Governor Carl E. Sanders of Georgia as the Commission's first State Cochairman. They agreed he would serve through June 30 of that year, and that the office of State Cochairman would rotate among the States with six-month terms beginning July 1 and January 1 of each year thereafter.

Since that time through June 30, 1968, the following Governors have served as State Cochairman of the Commission: Governor Sanders, Governor Edward T. Breathitt of Kentucky, Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland, Governor Hulett C. Smith of West Virginia, Governor Dan K. Moore of North Carolina, and Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee. Governor Mills E. Godwin of Virginia was elected for the term July 1 to December 31, 1968, and Governor James A. Rhodes for the term January 1 to June 30, 1969.

Structure and Operation of the Commission

The position of States' Regional Representative, financed entirely by the States, was first filled by Harry A. Boswell, Jr., of Maryland, who served from April 1965 until June 1966. He was succeeded on June 15, 1966, by John D. Whisman of Kentucky, who had previously served as Kentucky's Representative on the Commission and as Executive Secretary of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. Mr. Whisman had also been Chairman of the staff committee with the Conference of Appalachian Governors.

All formal Commission actions require the affirmative vote of the Federal Cochairman and a majority of the State members. The States have authorized the States' Regional Representative to provide the States' approval on most Commission actions taken between Commission meetings. Program and project proposals may not be brought before the Commission for action except by the Governor of the State or his representative.

The main responsibilities of the Appalachian Regional Commission are:

- To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region.
- To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects.
- To provide technical assistance to the States and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program.
- To serve as the focal point of coordination of Federal and State efforts in Appalachia.
- To sponsor and initiate research on problems facing the Region.

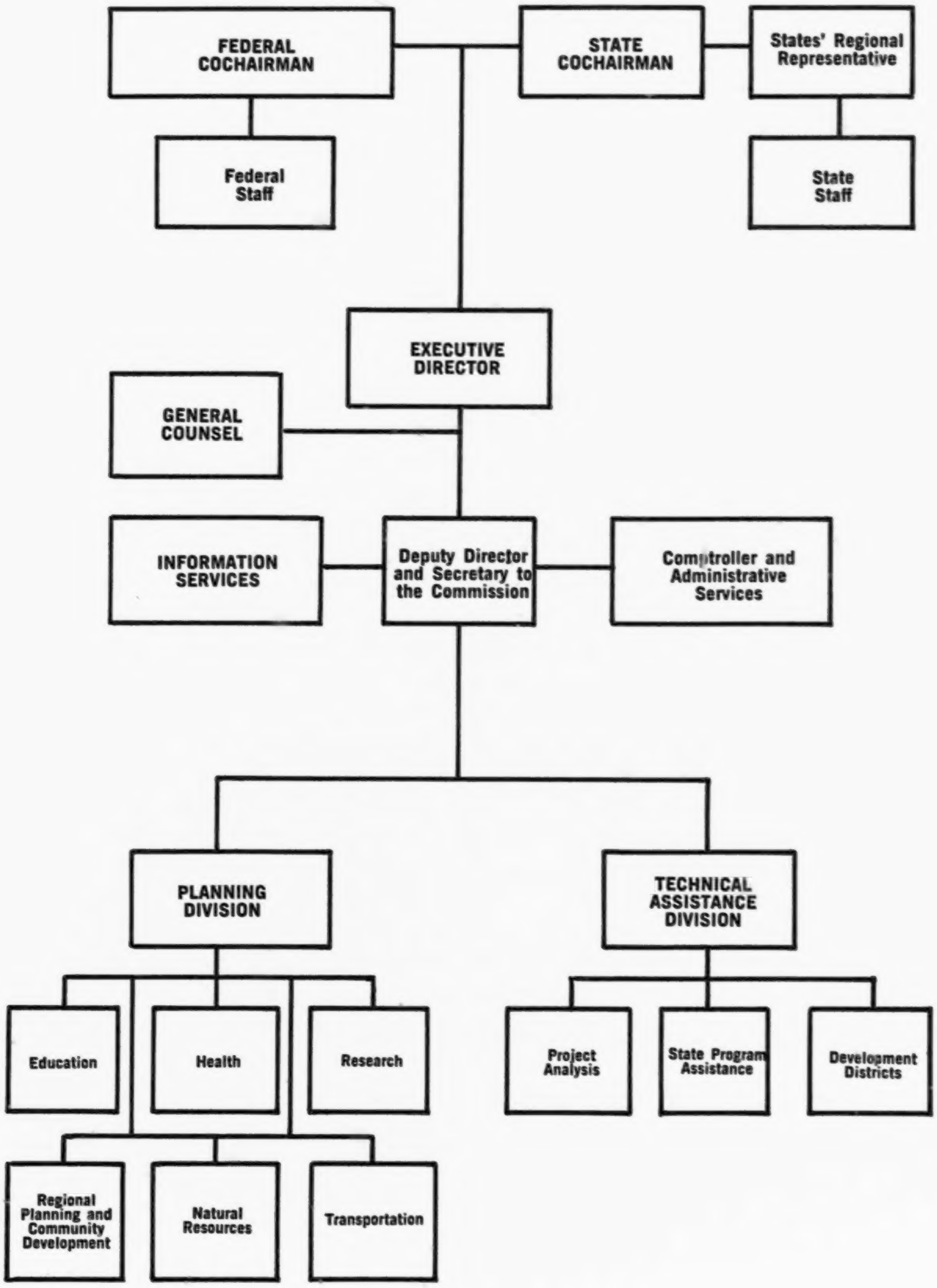
Since July 1, 1967, all of the Commission's administrative expenses have been shared equally by the States and the Federal Government.

The staff of the Commission, with offices in Washington, is financed half by the States, half by the Federal Government.

Under an Executive Director, the staff is responsible for assisting the Commission in carrying out the Act. Duties within the staff are assigned as follows:

- Executive Staff—General Counsel, Deputy Director (Secretary to the Commission), Comptroller, and Information Services.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
STAFF STRUCTURE


FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
STATE COCHAIRMAN
States' Regional Representative
Federal Staff
State Staff
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GENERAL COUNSEL
INFORMATION SERVICES
Deputy Director and Secretary to the Commission
Comptroller and Administrative Services
PLANNING DIVISION
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION
Education
Health
Research
Project Analysis
State Program Assistance
Development Districts
Regional Planning and Community Development
Natural Resources
Transportation

- Planning Division—Regional Planning, Education and Health Planning, and Research.
- Technical Assistance Division—Project development and analysis and technical assistance to States and development districts.

In addition to the Commission staff, the Federal Cochairman has a small staff, supported entirely by Federal funds, which is primarily responsible for assisting him in the evaluation of projects and the coordination of the Appalachian program with other Federal agencies. The States' Regional Representative also has a small staff, supported entirely by State funds, to assist him in working with the Appalachian States.

THE PROGRAMS

In the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Congress authorized the following programs:

- An *Appalachian development highway system* to open up areas with a development potential where growth has been inhibited by lack of adequate access.
- *Local access roads* to open up specific industrial, commercial, residential, or recreational areas for development, or to facilitate school consolidation.
- A *comprehensive health demonstration program* to demonstrate the value of adequate health facilities and services to the economic development of the Region.
- A *land stabilization, conservation and erosion control program* to provide erosion and sediment control, land stabilization and land reclamation.
- A *timber development program* to provide technical assistance in the organization and operation of private timber development organizations.
- A *mining area restoration program* designed to rehabilitate areas with a development potential damaged by past mining practices.
- A *water resource survey* designed to provide a comprehensive plan for the efficient utilization of water and related resources in the Region.
- A *vocational education program* to accelerate the construction of vocational and technical education facilities.
- A *water pollution control program* to accelerate construction of facilities to prevent or abate pollution in the Region's streams.
- A *supplemental grant program* to assist Appalachian applicants to participate in regular Federal grant-in-aid programs.

- Assistance to *local development districts* to help encourage local bootstrap efforts and area development.
- *Research and demonstrations* designed to find ways to enhance the Region's productivity.

1967 Extension and Revisions

During the 1968 fiscal year, Congress extended and revised the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. The new Act, signed by President Johnson in October 1967, increased the authorized funds for the Appalachian Development Highway System and extended the authorization of non-highway programs for another two-year period, from 1967 to 1969.

Twenty counties in Mississippi were added to the Regional program, bringing the total number of participating States to 13.

The major amendments to the Act were the following:

- An increase in highway authorizations to permit construction of two Appalachian Development Highway Corridors in New York and Pennsylvania and additional local access roads. Authority was given for the States to "pre-finance" Appalachian highways with their own funds before they received Federal funds in order to accelerate construction of the development highway system.
- Establishment of an Appalachian Housing Fund to help stimulate the construction of badly needed low- and moderate-income housing.
- Revised authority under the Appalachian Demonstration Health Program to permit assistance for defraying costs for health services, operations, and health manpower training.
- An increased authorization for building and equipping new vocational and technical training facilities.

- Authority for Appalachian assistance to eliminate surface wastes from coal mining. States may also count the cost of acquiring land for mine area reclamation toward their matching part of the costs of such projects.
- Direct appropriation of Appalachian funds to the President.
- A major mine drainage pollution study.

New Highways

In passing the Appalachian Regional Development Act in 1965, Congress directed the Commission, in consultation with the Governor of New York, to determine which counties in the State should properly be included in the Region. The Commission recommended 13 counties (increased in 1967 to 14 with the entry of Schoharie County) that are contiguous to Appalachian Pennsylvania. They lie south of the Mohawk Valley and are economically allied to the Region.

An Appalachian Development Highway Corridor across southern New York State and two links to the rest of the regional system—one extending from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York, and the other, a short stretch of east-west highway near Lake Erie, linking the new Southern Tier Expressway to Interstate 90—were added to the development system.

In order to make construction of these new corridors and additional local access roads possible, Congress increased the Appalachian highway authorization from $840 million in Federal funds to $1.015 billion.

Additional flexibility was also provided to the Appalachian Regional Commission in providing funds for construction of local access roads, particularly to educational and other service facilities.

Addition of Mississippi

The Governor of Mississippi first requested admission of his State to the Commission program at a meeting of the Appalachian Governors in 1966. The Governors requested that the Commission study the matter. Finding that the economic and social problems in northeastern Mississippi and the population and geographic characteristics of the area were quite similar to those in adjoining Appalachian areas, the Commission study recommended the incorporation of a group of northeastern Mississippi counties into the program.

Two counties in Alabama, Lamar and Pickens, were added to the Region as a result of Mississippi's entry in order to preserve the contiguity of the Region's boundaries. Schoharie County in New York State was also incorporated into the Region as an integral part of the Appalachian area in that State. Cannon County in Tennessee, inadvertently omitted from the Region originally, was also admitted.

Appalachian Housing Fund

The Appalachian housing program authorizes appropriations of $5 million to a revolving fund from which grants and loans can be made to non-profit, cooperative, limited dividend corporations, or public sponsors of low-cost and middle-income housing. These loans and grants are available to qualified sponsors who plan to initiate projects authorized under Section 221 of the National Housing Act.

Health Services and Manpower

The original Appalachian Regional Development Act established a unique program for comprehensive demonstration health systems in Appalachia, emphasizing the construction of health centers. Funds were also authorized to help meet the costs of operating the facilities. During the planning for the program, however, it became apparent that greater flexibility in the use of operating funds was essential and that savings could be realized by making such funds available to existing facilities. The 1967 amendment, therefore, placed greater emphasis on services, operations, and the training and recruitment of health manpower and authorized operating grants for existing non-profit facilities, those built with Appalachian funds, as well as with other funds.

Vocational Education

During the first two years of the program nearly all Appalachian States placed heavy emphasis on the construction of vocational and technical training institutions at the high school and post high school levels. For this reason, Congress substantially increased authority for the vocational education program from $16 million for the first two years of the program to $26 million for 1968 and 1969.

Mine Area Reclamation, Drainage and Pollution

One of the most serious environmental impediments to growth in a large part of Appalachia has been created by past coal mining. The 1965 Appalachian Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior, upon recommendation of the Commission, to pay 75 percent of the costs of reclaiming abandoned strip mine lands, of extinguishing mine fires, and curbing mine subsidence and mine flooding.

Strip mine reclamation is restricted, however, to publicly-owned lands. Since most lands needing reclamation are not in public ownership, it has been necessary for the States and local communities to buy private tracts. But the States could not count these costs toward their share of the cost of reclamation. The new law permits this credit.

It also permits reclamation activities on coal waste piles which are major problems in many parts of Appalachia, particularly near heavily populated areas. Reclamation of these lands not only removes an esthetic blight, but also provides sites for recreational, industrial, residential, and other development.

Also authorized was a study of mine drainage pollution in Appalachia. The study is designed to lead to recommendations for treating or controlling pollution at the lowest possible cost in areas where it is a demonstrable obstacle to development.

Administration

Under the 1965 Appalachian Act, funds were appropriated to each Federal department and then released to a project upon recommendation of the Commission to the appropriate agency head. This meant that the Appalachian program budget was considered by Congress each year not as a single program but in pieces. The forest could not be seen for the trees as each Federal agency presented its part of the Appalachian program to the appropriate Congressional sub-committees.

THE STRATEGY

Under the Appalachian Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission is directed by Congress to "develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs, and establish priorities thereunder, giving due consideration to other Federal, State, and local planning in the Region . . . ."

If the regional development program is to succeed, much of the planning for public investments in Appalachia must be done by the States and localities.

Congress recognized that Appalachia, while sharing many common problems and potentials, is also a huge and highly diverse region. No regional "master plan" capable of being implemented within a reasonable length of time could possibly be responsive to local desires nor the varied needs that exist in each area. In addition, it is the States and local organizations that conceive most projects, raise the necessary local or State revenues to finance them, and administer their construction and operation.

For these reasons, differing responsibilities for Appalachian development planning are vested at each level of government where responsibilities for execution are most appropriate. The results of these efforts are brought together each year in Appalachian Development Plans produced by each of the 13 States.

During the first years of the Appalachian Regional Development Program, these plans were necessarily preoccupied with implementing new programs authorized under the Act. As the program has progressed, however, knowledge of local aspirations, area potentials, and regional needs has advanced so that regional and State plans can concern themselves increasingly with the comprehensive efforts toward regional development envisioned by Congress.

The Regional Commission carries out the national and regional economic, social, and physical analyses required to provide a common basis for all Federal, State and local planning in the Region.

The Development Districts provide the conduit for expressing local aspirations in the program and plan and execute specific projects.

The States, through their annual State Development Plans, set goals, establish priorities, and allocate funds to projects.

With this partnership in planning, it is possible to develop a strategy for a long-term development that can be carried out year by year at each level of government.

A Unique Region

Appalachia is quite unique among the large depressed regions in the world's industrialized countries. Unlike most such regions, which tend to be located on the edge of the economic heart of the country in which they are located, Appalachia is sandwiched between two of the most urbanized and affluent areas in the world—the Atlantic Seaboard and the industrial Mid-West with the burgeoning Atlanta area to the south.

It was for just this reason that in its report in 1964 the President's Appalachian Regional Commission referred to the Region as "an island in the midst of affluence."

National transportation patterns tended to bypass Appalachia because of its rugged terrain.

This bypassing of the Region reinforced early patterns of settlement which had dispersed millions of people up the hollows and across the ridges in hundreds of very small communities and mining camps isolated from the mainstream of American economic growth.

It was for this reason that the President's Appalachian Regional Commission recommended to the President and Congress that a major effort be made to provide an adequate transportation system that would open up Appalachia to the flow of national commerce, provide access to new areas for development, and make it possible for people to get to and from new jobs and services wherever they could be developed.

The Appalachian Development Highway System, together with the Interstate Highway System, was to become the framework upon which most of the rest of the public investments for development of Appalachia would be placed.

Once the Appalachian Regional Commission was established, it proceeded first to approval of development highway corridors that had been studied and recommended in the preceding years by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission and the Conference of Appalachian Governors.

The States then moved to carry out the planning, engineering, and acquisition necessary for construction of the network.

And the States then had to undertake the task of determining what potentials existed for future growth in each area of Appalachia and how public investments could be used to help make those potentials a reality.

It was recognized that Appalachia, like the rest of the Nation, was a network of urban communities and surrounding rural areas which share common political, social, and economic interests. The new transportation system was to link these areas with the rest of the Nation and also promote commutation to jobs and services within each area.

Using principles adopted by the Commission, the States delineated 60 such areas or development districts which were to become the building blocks for an Appalachian development strategy.

Within each of these districts the States attempted to identify areas where future economic growth would most probably occur. Within these "areas of significant potential for future growth"—the language in the Appalachian Act—

the Commission agreed to approve public investments that would reinforce the ability of the area to support and attract the specific kinds of growth for which that area had a potential.

In the rural areas around such growth centers the Commission determined that it would invest public funds in education and health improvements to enable rural people to compete for the opportunities that were expected to develop in the growth areas, and by improving transportation strengthen the ties between the areas that would grow and their hinterlands.

Once these decisions were made it then became necessary to determine in each area the priority public investments required to help each area realize its specific economic potentials.

In one area, for example, there might be substantial potential for water-using industries, but water problems and an inadequate supply of skilled labor might be impediments to growth. High priority was therefore assigned to water resource improvements and to vocational and technical training.

In another area, however, the potential might be of a different kind. For example, several areas are developing new potentials for close-to-market manufacturing and distribution activities, but a variety of environmental and transport problems prevent their successful development. Therefore, high priority was assigned to environmental improvements such as mine area reclamation and upgrading of access.

As the analysis continued, it became apparent that there were really four Appalachias, each of them representing specific sets of development opportunities and problems and each of them differing dramatically from the others in their priority needs for public investment.

Southern Appalachia

The first of these major subregions is Southern Appalachia, covering Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and parts of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. Industrialization and urbanization are occurring here quite rapidly, converting the area from an agricultural economy to manufacturing and services. New production jobs are being generated in such fields as apparel, textiles, and food processing. While much of this growth has been initially low wage and female-employing, several areas have already begun to diversify beyond these labor intensive industries.

The first priority in Southern Appalachia is the development of an educational system capable of providing a labor force competitive with that of the Nation as a whole. While many States are attempting to strengthen primary and secondary education on their own, all the States have recognized the need under the Appalachian Program to provide high school and post-high school level vocational and technical education on a large scale, if trained technical employees are to be available for the apparent growth industries in the South. New industries now developing in Southern Appalachia also require professional personnel and the States are concentrating on the development of higher educational opportunities relevant to those growth opportunities.

Second priority has been assigned to public facilities in the growing industrial communities where growth has come so rapidly that it threatens to choke itself off before the people can realize its full benefits. In such communities, Appalachian assistance is used to develop a full complement of public facilities.

Northern Appalachia

The second subregion is Northern Appalachia, encompassing the southern tier of New York and most of the Allegheny Plateau area in Pennsylvania, Maryland, northern West Virginia, and southern Ohio. This part of Appalachia has problems related to the transition from dependence on a coal-steel-railroad economy to new types of manufacturing and service employment. Primary emphasis has been placed upon post-high school and adult occupational training to facilitate this transition.

Many communities suffer from environmental problems, legacies of past industrial and mining activities, including mine drainage pollution, mine subsidence, blight from strip mining, and mine fires and flooding. Community renewal and environmental improvement are the most pressing needs for future growth. High priority has been given to solving environmental problems through the use of mine area restoration, water pollution control, housing assistance, supplemental grant funds, and other Federal and State programs.

In addition, a number of local governments in the area, with assistance under the Appalachian Act, are investigating organizational and financial reforms to improve their effectiveness.

Appalachian Highlands

The third subregion is the Appalachian Highlands, which begins near Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and extends through the Great Smoky, Blue Ridge, Allegheny, and Catskill Mountains. Covering parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the Highlands is a sparsely populated segment of Appalachia rich in scenic beauty and recreation potential and close to the heavily-populated metropolitan areas of the East, Midwest, and South. A special task force of four Federal agencies and ten States, working through the Commission, is developing a recreational development plan for the Highlands designed to provide jobs and income to the people of the area.

Central Appalachia

The last of the four major subregions is Central Appalachia, covering 60 counties in eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and northern Tennessee, where urbanization must be accelerated if adequate services and employment opportunities are to be developed for their million and a half people. Only 250,000 persons live in communities of more than 2,500. The choice is between faster growth of key communities or continued outmigration. Four initial priorities have been established: transportation, education, health, and concerted development of key communities in the area. The largest share of the Appalachian Development Highway System has been allocated to this rugged area. Heavy emphasis is being placed on high school and post-high school vocational and technical education and complementary facilities such as educational television and community colleges. The comprehensive health program, under Section 202 of the Appalachian Act, covers counties where 75 percent of the population in Central Appalachia lives. The four States have cooperated through the Commission in developing a comprehensive interstate plan for the area's development. Local groups and individuals will be asked for their judgments early in 1969 before the plan is implemented.

During Fiscal Year 1969, still more specific determinations of development potential and public investment priorities in each of the "four Appalachias" are being developed.

FINANCING THE PROGRAM

Authorizations

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorized a total of $1.092 billion in Federal funds. Of this amount, $840 million was earmarked for highway construction over a six-year period ending in 1971. The remaining $250 million was authorized for the other programs under the Appalachian Act for a period of two years, through Fiscal Year 1967.

The 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act increased the highway authorization from $840 million to $1.015 billion until 1971. In addition, the non-highway programs were authorized at $170 million for the two-year period, 1967-1969.

Appropriations

For the Fiscal Years 1965 through 1968 a total of $595 million was appropriated by Congress for all programs under the Appalachian Regional Development Act. This included $370 million for highways and $225 million for all other programs. The 1965-1966 appropriation was $307,640,000; the 1967 appropriation was $159,680,000 and the 1968 appropriation amounted to $126,700,000.

The amounts of funds authorized and appropriated for each Appalachian program (highways, supplemental grants, vocational education, etc.) are shown on pages 30 and 31. Because the 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act provided for direct appropriations to the President instead of to individual Federal agencies, the amount of funds for each program is not now usually specified in authorization and appropriation bills. For example, the 1967 amendments authorized $170 million for non-highway programs in Fiscal Years 1968 and 1969, but did not allocate those funds among specific programs.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

[Thousands of dollars]

Program	Section	Initial Authorization Fiscal Years 65-67	Appropriated Fiscal Years 65-67	Additional Authorization Fiscal Year 68-69	Cumul. Author. thru 1969[1]	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1968	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1969	Total Appropriations Fiscal Years 1965-69
Non-Highways:								
Health Demonstration	202	69,000	23,500	50,000	73,500	1,400	20,000	44,900
Land Stabilization	203	17,000	10,000	19,000	29,000	3,300	2,665	15,965
Timber Development	204	5,000	1,000	2,000	3,000			1,000[2]
Mine Area Restoration	205	36,500	24,850	30,000	54,850		335	25,185[3]
Water Resources Survey	206	5,000	3,330	2,000	5,330	2,000		5,330[4]
Housing Fund	207			5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Vocational Education Facilities	211	16,000	16,000	26,000	42,000	12,000	14,000	42,000
Sewage Treatment	212	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,400		7,400
Supplemental Grants	214	90,000	75,000	97,000	172,000	34,000	32,600	141,600
Research and LDD's	302	5,500	5,250	11,000	16,250	1,600	3,000	9,850
Sub-total Non-Highway		250,000	164,930	248,000	412,930	56,700	73,600	295,230
Less Difference in Limitations on Non-Highway Appropriations		0	0	—78,000[5]	—78,000	0	0	0
Total Non-Highway Programs		250,000	164,930	170,000	334,930	56,700	73,600	295,230

Highways	201	840,000	300,000	715,000 [6]	1,015,000 [1]	70,000	100,000	470,000
Total Program Cost		1,090,000	464,930	885 000	1,349,930	126,700	173,600	765,230
Administrative Expenses	105	2,400	2,390	1,700	4,090	746	850	3,986
Grand Total		1,092,400	467,320	886,700	1,354,020	127,446	174,450	769,216

---

[1] Highway authorization extends through Fiscal Year 1971.

[2] Includes $400 thousand reappropriated to non-Appalachian programs of the Department of Agriculture.

[3] Includes $800 thousand reappropriated to non-Appalachian programs of the Bureau of Mines and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[4] Includes $330 thousand declared as slippage by the Corps of Engineers and thus not available for program.

[5] Total authorizations for non-highway programs were limited to $170 million without specifying where the $78 million difference from program amounts would be taken.

[6] Authorization included $540 million previously authorized but not appropriated and $175 million new authorization.

Maintenance of Effort

Section 221 of the Appalachian Act requires that the Appalachian States maintain the expenditure of State funds in their Appalachian areas in order to qualify for Appalachian assistance. State expenditures must be maintained at a level that does not fall below the average level of expenditures for the last two full fiscal years preceding the enactment of the Appalachian Program. Since passage of the Appalachian Act, the States have been increasing expenditures in their Appalachian areas.

TRANSPORTATION

Appalachian Highways

The rugged geography of Appalachia for generations has channeled traffic along only a few corridors: east-west paralleling the Maryland-Pennsylvania border were several major railroads; the National Pike and the Lincoln Highway crossed the mountains and connected the East Coast with the Ohio River; the other east-west route ran through the Cumberland Gap and connected the Shenandoah Valley and the Virginia seacoast with Kentucky and the Ohio River tributaries; the north-south corridors ran along the Shenandoah Valley along another route that led from Cincinnati to Knoxville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

When the Interstate Highway network was developed, the major routes through and in the Region—I–70, I–40, I–81, and I–75—tended to follow the well-established corridors and did not open up isolated, but heavily populated, areas which had been historically bypassed. Moreover, allocation of Federal-aid highway funds was not based on cost of construction, a factor which greatly discriminated against the Region where the cost of building a highway through the mountains is excessive, and where usable and desirable land for right-of-way is at a premium.

The Interstate Highway System will be of great value to Appalachia. Its primary effect, however, will be to provide high speed through routes between large population centers outside the Region. Because of its uniquely rural character, a large segment of the Region's population will not be served by the Interstate system. About one-fifth of the population will not be within effective reach of the system. It was to improve access of this population to the Interstate System, and to improve access within the Region itself that the Appalachian Development Highway System was designed. Without such access, the commerce and industry which is attracted by, and relies upon, such highways to reach national markets would continue to bypass many areas, which otherwise would have a potential for growth. When the Development Highway System is completed, more than 93 percent of the Region's population will be served by either Interstate or Appalachian routes.

The Interstate and Development Highway Systems provide a framework upon which most other Appalachian investments are being placed. During Fiscal Years 1965-1968, about 82 percent of the Appalachian Program investments were made along these highway corridors. Travel times between key centers of the Region and areas outside will be dramatically shortened by the Development Highway System.

For example, it is only 352 miles form Charleston, West Virginia, to Washington, D.C., but it requires 10 hours and 15 minutes to drive that distance by car. With the completion of Appalachian Corridor "H" and Interstate 79 this time will be reduced to just over six hours.

Even more importantly the Appalachian network will dramatically affect the ability of the people in the Region to commute to job opportunities both in and outside the Region.

Three and a half hours formerly were needed to drive from the Lexington, Kentucky, industrial area to Hazard in the mountains. With the opening of a new Appalachian Highway in Fiscal Year 1968, the travel time has been reduced to one and a half hours, bringing Hazard almost within the commuting range of Lexington. Because of labor shortages in the Lexington area, new enterprise attracted to the Lexington area is expected to locate "further down" the highway toward Hazard in order to tap the available labor surplus.

Large-scale developments are now being planned for which the new highway system provides the major underpinning. These include:

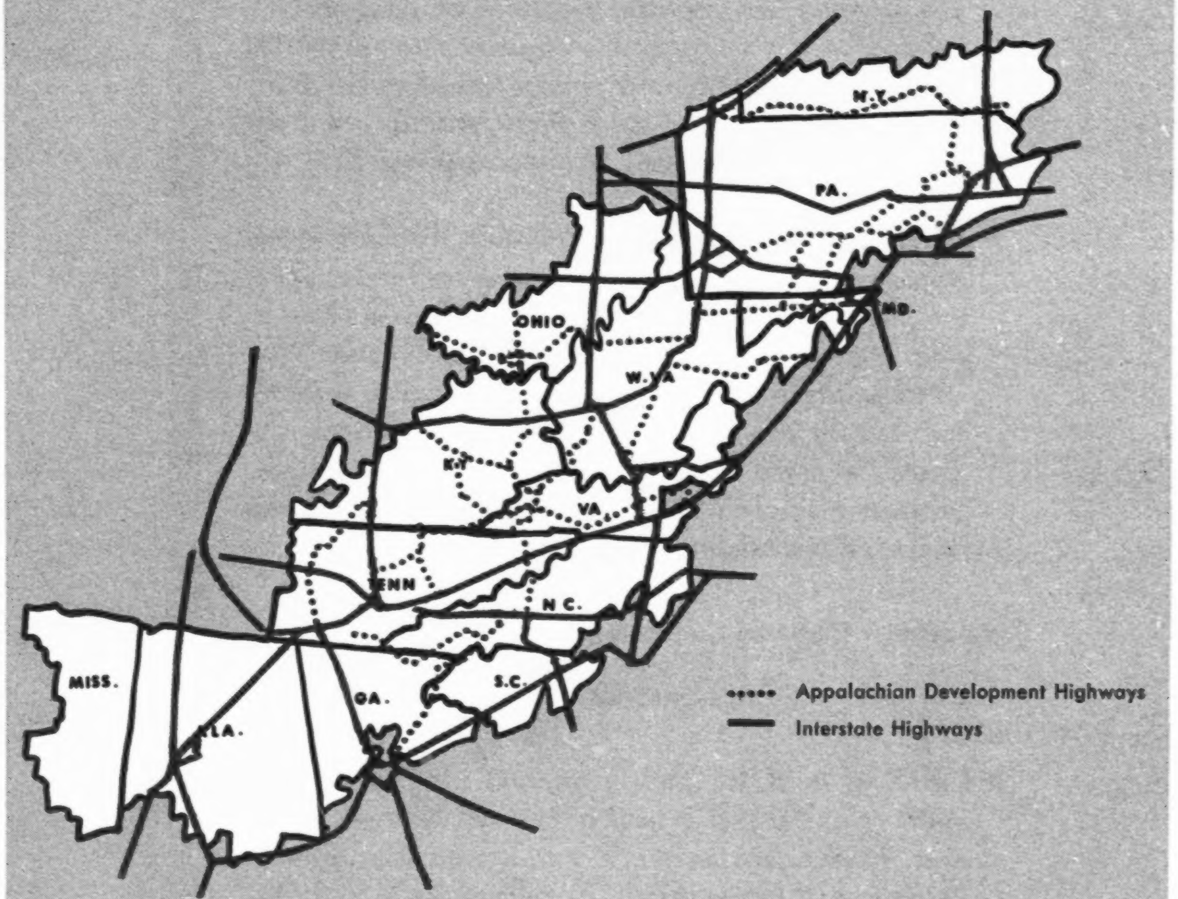
- A major new community in southern Ohio at the junction of Appalachian Highway Corridors "D", "B", and "C".
- In north central Pennsylvania, the State is developing two complexes based on Interstate 80 in what once was a completely isolated region. One complex will provide a new resort and recreation area on 50,000 acres surrounding an interchange. Nearby, the State is developing 14,000 acres of State land for industrial location. A large aircraft manufacturing facility will occupy part of the tract.
- Using Appalachian funds, Kentucky is planning a new employment complex on 20,000 acres on Interstate 64, the largest developable site in eastern Kentucky.
- The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia are currently planning a recreation complex centered on two Appalachian Highway Corridors designed to make this tri-State mountain area a new vacation playground for the Pittsburgh-Cleveland and Baltimore-Washington markets.

Development Highway Corridors

These are the Appalachian Development Highway routes:

- Corridors A, B, C, and K together provide a north-south route located generally midway between Interstate 75 and Interstate 77, and connecting Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, with Asheville, North Carolina, and Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.
- Corridors D, E and H provide east-west connections from Cincinnati through central West Virginia to the Baltimore-Washington metropolis.
- Corridors J, F, G and S provide routes extending north from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Interstate 75

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM


N.Y.
PA.
OHIO
MD.
W. VA.
KY.
VA.
TENN
N.C.
S.C.
GA.
ALA.
MISS.
Appalachian Development Highways
Interstate Highways

south of Lexington, Kentucky, and extending from Interstate 75 north of Knoxville to Charleston, West Virginia.

- Corridors Q, R and I provide an east-west connection from Interstate 81, southwest of Roanoke, Virginia, to Interstate 64 east of Lexington, Kentucky.
- Corridor L provides a north-south connection through central West Virginia, connecting Beckley, West Virginia, and Interstate 79 near Sutton, West Virginia.
- Corridor M provides an east-west route across Pennsylvania, connecting Interstate 76 near Pittsburgh and Interstate 81 near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This Corridor parallels and upgrades U.S. Route 22.
- Corridors N, O, P and U provide a north-south route from Corridor E in Maryland to Interstate 80, and via Interstate 80 to New York City on the east; also connect Williamsport, Pennsylvania, with Elmira, New York.
- Corridor T provides an east-west route midway between Interstate 80 in central Pennsylvania and Interstate 90 across New York State, beginning at Erie, Pennsylvania, and crossing the Southern Tier counties of New York to Interstate 81 at Binghamton, New York. This corridor parallels and upgrades State Route 17 in New York.

Financing the Highway Program

Section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorized the construction of the Development Highway System of not to exceed 2,350 miles with Federal participation of up to 70 percent of cost. Appropriations of $840 million were authorized, including $35 million for assistance in the construction of local access roads not to exceed a total of 1,000 miles. Approximately $5 million was

Appalachian Highway Program—Status of Development as of June 30, 1968

State	Appalachian Development Highway Mileage									Funds Obligated Under Appalachian Program	
		Work in Progress									
	Appalachian Improvement Completed	Under Construction	Engineering and Right-of-Way	Centerline Location Approved	Route Location Studies Underway or Completed	Total Underway	Route Location Work Not Started	Corridor Mileage Being Considered for Appalachian Improvement [1]	Total Appalachian Corridor Mileage	Total Cost	Federal Funds
Alabama											
Georgia		14.2	15.4	56.8	....	86.4	....	86.4	89.0	17,235,050	9,314,531
Kentucky	40.2	63.4	250.8	6.2	55.7	376.1	....	416.3	579.6	95,583,383	63,602,964
Maryland	9.4	3.6	....	37.6	27.5	68.7	....	78.1	82.2	21,478,018	11,982,481
Mississippi											
New York		33.2	166.8	....	10.5	210.5	20.0	230.5	260.0	63,250,090	30,691,107
North Carolina	11.4	30.0	124.3	8.9	12.5	175.7	11.0	198.1	199.0	29,232,600	17,600,000
Ohio		20.4	148.2	6.5	24.6	199.7	2.6	202.3	295.3	33,650,228	20,202,485
Pennsylvania	3.1	25.8	157.3	....	246.2	429.3	....	432.4	490.5	70,373,759	36,673,162

South Carolina											
Tennessee	8.6	39.9	105.8	63.0	72.6	281.3	30.6	320.5	333.3	38,832,744	23,871,000
Virginia	10.5	67.7	17.6	1.7	81.3	168.3	....	178.8	203.8	59,576,065	36.585,606
West Virginia	6.8	31.2	173.4	41.5	158.9	405.0	....	411.8	421.7	82,796,210	47,825,294
Total	90.0[2]	329.4	1,159.6	222.2	689.8	2,401.0	64.2	2,555.2	2,954.4	512,008,147	298,348,630[3]
Percent of total in progress	4	13	45	9	27	94	2	100			

---

[1] From which not to exceed 2,350 miles is to be designated for construction under the Appalachian program.

[2] The Bureau of Public Roads figures on completed mileage reflect final payments to the States and necessarily lag behind the actual number of miles open to traffic, which as of June 30, 1968, amounted to 112 miles.

[3] An additional $10.4 million was prefinanced by the States during Fiscal Year 1968 and will be reimbursed out of Federal funds in the future.

earmarked for administration. Thus, a total of $800 million was authorized for construction of the development highway system.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 1967 increased the authorized mileage to 2,700 miles; funds authorized were increased to $1,015,000,000, including $75 million for access roads and administration, leaving $940 million for the development highway system. The 1965 Act provided for the expiration of this authorization and for the completion of the program by the end of June 30, 1971. This provision was not changed by the 1967 amendments.

Following the passage of the Appalachian Act in 1965, the Commission, basing its actions largely on the work of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission which was presented to the Congress in justification of the Appalachian bill, designated a regional highway system with slightly more than 2,250 miles eligible for construction. Additional mileage designated in 1966 brought the total to approximately 2,350 miles.

The cost estimates upon which the original authorization for the development highway program was based were made by the State highway departments and compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads for the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1963. These estimates were not based upon uniform procedures, and each of the participating States used its own standards for design and cost.

In order to obtain more accurate and comparable current cost data, the States and the Bureau of Public Roads undertook a study of the system. Completed in March 1966, the study concluded that construction of the eligible sections would require a total of approximately $2.2 billion or $1,540 million in Federal funds, at 70 percent participation. The enormous gap between the funds authorized and the cost of constructing the mileage authorized prompted the

Commission in August to adopt a policy of 70 percent financing for two-lane construction and 50 percent financing for four-lane. The Commission also allocates the authorized funds among the participating States on the basis of their proportionate shares of the authorized system.

The 1967 amendments authorized assistance to New York and Pennsylvania for two corridors added to the development highway system following the admission of New York into the Appalachian Program in 1965 after the original highway program was conceived. The Pennsylvania corridors were essential to link New York to the rest of the Appalachian network.

Other factors have operated since the beginning of the program to widen the gap between the funds and mileage authorized: construction costs have increased approximately three percent annually; required measures to provide safer highways have also raised costs above original estimates; relocation payments and services to displace persons under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 will also increase costs. It became quite clear in Fiscal Year 1968 that the authorization for the Appalachian highway program was inadequate to built the system as authorized by Congress.

In order to operate most effectively within this funding constraint, the Commission has given priority to upgrading the less adequate sections and deferring more serviceable, but still inadequate sections. In response to this policy, State highway departments have contracted projects on all of the designated corridors, but have left a good many needed sections in a "deferred" category.

Thus, of the present 2,700 miles authorized, approximately 1,540 miles of construction can be assisted, although 2,555 miles have been designated as requiring construction. This projection of mileage requiring assistance is based upon a completion date of June 30, 1971, and will be reduced further if that schedule is not maintained.

Clearly, that schedule is not being maintained. Through Fiscal Year 1968, $298.3 million in Federal funds were obligated on development highway projects. In Fiscal Year 1968 alone, $135,252,000 was obligated for development highways, even though no funds were obligated for construction in October, November and December 1967, because of a deferral of new Federal obligations. An additional $10.4 million was prefinanced by the State highway departments during Fiscal Year 1968.

At its meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, on June 19, 1968, the Council of Appalachian Governors adopted a resolution expressing concern about the funding of the highway system because "Many other programs in an overall (development) strategy depend upon its existence. . . ."

"The Federal funds presently authorized and State matching funds," declared the Governors, "will finance the construction of not more than 1,550 miles of highways, requiring the deferral of approximately 1,000 miles of the designated system. Moreover, it now appears that less than one-half of the funds authorized will be appropriated through Fiscal Year 1969—the fourth year of the six-year program. In any event, the Federal funds available in Fiscal Year 1969 will be less than half the amount required to finance the substantial backlog of work built up by the State highway departments during the first three years of the program.

"Therefore, if the present international and fiscal problems persist through 1969, we recommend and urge that the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 be amended to extend the funding period of the presently authorized development highway program by two years—to June 30, 1973, and that consideration be given to additional authorization of funds to complete the designated system as soon as pressures on the Federal budget permit. As an interim step toward completion of the entire system, we recommend that authorization be sought from the 91st Congress for sufficient funds to proceed with construction to be financed out of future authorizations, State funds or future Federal-aid apportionments."

ACCESS ROADS

An essential element in a regional transportation system is access roads. Section 201B of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes $70 million for the construction of up to 1,600 miles of local access roads in the Region. Through June 30, 1968, the Commission obligated $19.1 million for this program and approved 85 access roads. In Fiscal Year 1968, $10,843,000 was obligated and 20 roads approved by the Commission.

Appalachian access roads serve: industrial and commercial sites that offer a prospect of significant employment opportunities; permanent residential sites; recreational areas that will have significant employment opportunities; school consolidation or other educational activities; and harvesting commercially-valuable timber. Access roads also serve as feeder links to Interstate and development highways and enable people in remote communities to reach health and education services.

The following are examples of the kinds of access roads approved in Fiscal Year 1968:

In Clinton County, Pennsylvania, a half-mile-long road provides access to a new area-wide high school, serving two boroughs and four townships in two counties.

In Swain County, North Carolina, a two-lane bridge and approaches crossing the Oconaluftee River at Cherokee will serve major tourist attractions including the outdoor drama "Unto These Hills," the Oconaluftee Indian Village, and the Museum of the Cherokee Indian. It is anticipated that this project will increase the opportunities for growth of

APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY PROGRAM—STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1968—Continued

State	Local Access Road Mileage								Funds Obligated Under Appalachian Program	
		Work in Progress								
	Appalachian Improvement Completed	Under Construction	Engineering and Right-of-way	Center-Line Location Approved	Route Location Studies Underway or Completed	Total Underway	Route Location Work Not Started	Total Mileage	Total Cost	Federal Funds
Alabama	39.5	67.0	24.4	....	36.7	128.1	25.5	193.1	13,635,697	8,837,846
Georgia	2.0	... .	6.1	....	2.9	9.0	....	11.0	209,550	145,305
Kentucky	0.4	0.4	25.9			26.3	....	26.7	999,624	586,596
Maryland									778,097	260,000
Mississippi					1.8	1.8	....	1.8	167,105	116,973
New York			1.9			1.9	....	1.9		
North Carolina	0.2	....	4.1	....	8.2	12.3	....	12.5	76,100	53,270
Ohio	3.6	7.1	11.2			18.3	....	21.9	3,002,106	1,491,000
Pennsylvania		2.1	4.6	2.6	0.9	10.2	....	10.2	1,781,910	1,105,433

South Carolina		27.4	33.2			60.6	....	60.6	5,118,270	3,582,187
Tennessee			31.3	8.9	....	40.2	1.4	41.6	991,570	694,098
Virginia		9.6				9.6	....	9.6	947,484	644,008
West Virginia	12.0	....	3.1			3.1	....	15.1	3,272,102	1,683,280
Total	57.7	113.6	145.8	11.5	50.5	321.4	26.9	406.0	30,979,615	19,199,996
Percent of total mileage	14	28	36	3	12	79	7	100		

tourism and recreation in the area and increase the attractiveness for new commercial and industrial development.

In Carroll County, Georgia, a 2.5-mile-long road will directly serve two industrial sites with a total employment of 1,200, and indirectly serve a third site which is expected to generate approximately 6,000 jobs.

In Mineral County, West Virginia, a road will give all-weather access to an industrial park at Keyser where two industries operate and considerable acreage exists for further development.

Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi were allocated the largest share of the Commission's access road funds. This is because those States receive none of the development highway aid in view of their relatively good service by the Interstate system and other highways.

AIRPORTS

"Transportation facilities have long been recognized as one of the most fruitful areas of public investment for stimulating economic development; the recent predominance of air in common carrier intercity travel makes airports increasingly important to economic development."

This judgment was made in a comprehensive study of airports in Appalachia completed for the Commission in the spring of 1967. The study included plans and guidelines for the Commission's use in recommending site locations and in determining methods of financing airport projects. The Appalachian States are using this guideline plan in their airport planning.

The Airport study surveyed the needs of Appalachia through 1981 and outlined a five-year plan for air carrier and general aviation airport improvement through 1971.

Total cost to implement this five-year plan is estimated at $93.5 million. This would include $60.4 million for improvement of air carrier airports, and $33.1 million for improvement of general aviation airports. The funding requirement would be $46.8 million from the Federal Aid to Airports Program (FAAP): $28.1 million in supplemental assistance under the Appalachian Development Program (assuming full supplementation), and $18.6 million in State and local funds.

However, the total cost of implementing the improvement plan obviously is far above the current $7 million annual rate of FAAP airport support in Appalachia and beyond the total funds expected to be available under the Appalachian program. Therefore, the airport study suggests that unless there is an increase in the FAAP, the States and local communities will have to bear a greater share of the cost, and the Appalachian Commission will have to exercise strict priorities in disbursing its limited funds.

Among the priorities set out in the report, one criterion would give higher priority to those air carrier airports with the greatest traffic volume. High priorities also would be given to improvements at "gateway" airports, costing under $500,000. And, finally, a higher priority is recommended for airport improvements in areas designated as potential centers for economic development.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

"The people of Appalachia are the Region's prime economic resource," the Commission stated in September 1966; "without them, natural resources will remain inert, and capital resources will never be developed."

The Commission has held firm to this judgment. Substantial Commission investments have been made in education and medical facilities and in health services. These investments are critically needed. By every yardstick, Appalachia lags behind national education levels; per pupil expenditure in Appalachia in 1962 was $337; the national average was $518. The average Appalachian teacher's salary in 1964 was $4,200; the national average was $6,200. In 1966, Appalachian men failed the general mental tests for military service at a rate of 18.7 percent; the national rate was 12.4 percent. In many areas the indicators of health, such as infant mortality and infectious disease, reflect the poverty and isolation of their people and resemble the health statistics of underdeveloped lands abroad.

In providing assistance, the Commission gives highest priority to those facilities that are located in areas where the State has determined a significant potential for future growth exists. In the case of health and education investments, however, the Commission will fund projects outside growth areas if they will enable an isolated population to better compete for economic opportunities. In setting this policy, the Commission recognized that those opportunities might, for a time, lie outside the area of the investments and that some of the people who were provided with better education and health would move to those opportunities. But the Commission felt responsible to people, rather than geography, and seeks to give the people of the Region the capacity to take advantage of opportunity wherever it exists. There are indications, however, that even in the most remote parts of the Region, where the economy has made the least improvement, employment opportunities over the next several years will develop, requiring a larger, more skilled labor force.

Almost 75 percent of the Commission's supplemental grants in Fiscal Year 1968 were for education and health projects, a measure of the priority the Appalachian States have given to these two basic needs.

EDUCATION IN APPALACHIA

Vocational Education

Section 211 of the Appalachian Act authorizes grants of up to 50 percent of the cost of the construction or equipment of vocational or technical education facilities in the Region as provided under the Vocational Education Act of 1963. This means an additional amount of vocational education funds is available in the Region beyond the amount provided by the Vocational Education Act. Through June 30, 1968, $28 million was appropriated for vocational education facilities and equipment under Section 211 of the Appalachian Act, including $12 million in Fiscal Year 1968. As of June 30, 1968, Appalachian Act funds have assisted in the construction of 161 new or expanded vocational education facilities, which will accommodate approximately 98,000 more students. These funds were provided under Section 211, as well as from supplemental grants under Section 214. For the first three years of the program, some 23 percent of the supplemental grants have been used for vocational schools.

Perhaps nowhere else in the country is the need for vocational education as serious as it is in the Appalachian Region. Nationwide, 20 percent of all high school graduates go to college; in Appalachia only 10 percent continue their education beyond high school. With fewer students completing high school and fewer going beyond the secondary level, the Region produces youngsters who are less well equipped than their contemporaries elsewhere to face competition for jobs. The answer would seem to lie in both secondary and post-secondary vocational education.

A survey of vocational education in the Region completed for the Commission late in Fiscal Year 1968 indicated that:

- Over 60 percent of the enrollment is now in programs leading to employment in occupations that are expected to provide only 5 percent of the Region's jobs in 1975.
- Almost half of the Region's 1975 jobs are anticipated to be in trades' and industries' occupations for which only 8 percent of the present enrollees are being trained.
- Appalachia has 13 percent of the national enrollment in secondary school vocational education, but receives only 7.3 percent of the Federal funds available. The States are making a more than proportionate effort to support vocational education, compared to the rest of the Nation.
- Operating expenditures for vocational education curricula are not well adjusted to future job requirements. This imbalance exists in the allocation of State and local, as compared to Federal funds.
- Secondary school vocational enrollment accounts for 72 percent of the total vocational enrollment in the Region, while nationally the pattern is increasingly towards more post-secondary and adult vocational linking programs.

The Commission, in the wake of this assessment, adopted the policy of funding only those vocational education projects in which courses would be offered that prepare students for national or subregional job needs, or for specific local employment needs. The new schools aided with Commission funds offer such courses as drafting, welding, cosmetology, data processing, advertising, child care, aircraft maintenance, highway engineering assistance, merchandising, marketing, chemical technology, horticulture and mining. In all, there are 62 different courses in schools funded under the Appalachian Act, according to preliminary figures supplied by the States. Only 10.6 percent of the students enrolled in Appalachian program schools are in agriculture courses and 9 percent in home economics, 16.3 percent are in office education courses, 9.7 percent in technical education, 44.4 percent in trades and industry, and 8 percent in health occupations.

Education Priorities

During Fiscal Year 1968, the Commission's Education Advisory Committee completed a preliminary examination of the Region's educational problems. The Committee has 27 members, with one member appointed by each of the 13 Appalachian Governors, 13 members appointed by the Federal Cochairman, and a Committee Chairman appointed jointly by the Federal Cochairman and the State Cochairman. As a result of that analysis, the Committee recommended several overall educational areas for priority attention:

(1) Development of occupational information courses at the junior high and elementary school level;
(2) Increasing relevant vocational-technical education at secondary and post-secondary levels;
(3) Better teacher preparation, both pre- and in-service, and improvement of incentives to make the supply of certificated teachers equal to the demand;
(4) Encouraging establishment of multi-district regional education agencies to provide basic services unavailable to small, rural Appalachian schools; and
(5) Early childhood education programs.

Subsequently, the Appalachian State Departments of Education and Commissions on Higher Education approved these priorities and recommended a sixth: comprehensive educational planning.

In March 1968, the U.S. Office of Education made a grant of $132,000 to the Commission to enable the Commission to assist the States in developing plans in these priority areas. This 15-month grant enables the Commission's education staff to provide technical assistance to the State education agencies. Additionally, the Commission has allocated $60,000 to retain nationally-known experts who are aiding the States in the six priority areas of educational concern.

Area Cooperation for Rural Schools

The nature of the small town is such that all institutions are closer to the people; a rural school is no exception. Often the teacher is a native of the area with many close, personal relationships. She knows the pupils outside of the school setting and can adjust instruction to individual differences.

The small size enables the rural school to be much more flexible in scheduling classes and for varying the school routine to adjust to special situations. Few rural schools, however, take advantage of these positive factors for a variety of reasons. And these benefits accrue only to those who stay in school.

A critical problem in rural schools is the dropout rate. (The population of Appalachia is 52.7 percent rural, compared to 30.1 percent for the Nation.) In central cities, the dropout rate for 18-19 year-olds is about 25.8 percent and that for all urban areas is 23.7 percent. For students in rural areas it is about 33.4 percent. Thirty-nine percent of the non-farm rural dropouts completed at least 10 grades of school in contrast with 29.8 percent for farm students. Al-

2

most half of the urban dropouts completed 10 grades in school. In 1960, 6.9 percent of urban youth between the ages of 8-13 were educationally retarded in school compared with 11 percent of non-farm rural youth and 11.2 percent of farm youth.

Part of the dropout problem is the environment of the child outside of the school. This environment is related, among other factors, to the educational attainment of parents. In rural areas the educational attainment of parents is significantly lower than that of urban parents.

In one Appalachian State, a study showed that where 80 percent of selected students' parents had left school before completing the 12th grade, 55 percent of their children did not finish high school; the majority of these ended their education before the 9th grade.

Many of these difficulties of rural schools are caused by sparse population and geographic isolation coupled with a meager tax base. A most promising solution that has been recommended by the Education Advisory Committee to the Appalachian Regional Commission is some form of formal cooperative action by local education agencies.

The Appalachian State education agencies are aware of the benefits of such educational service cooperatives. Some of them have plans underway to implement the idea. In addition the Appalachian Educational Laboratory at Charleston, West Virginia, funded under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as well as many centers supported under Title III of that Act, are promoting school district cooperatives.

Pre-School Education

Since more than half the Region's youngsters become dropouts before the 12th grade, Appalachia's education systems must have effective programs which give students valid reasons for staying in school.

One such program is early childhood education, beginning with public school at age three and continuing through at least the third grade.

Research shows the earliest years of childhood—from at least ages two through five—to be the most important years in a youngster's physical, mental and spiritual development. The amount and types of stimulation and experiences to which the child is exposed in this period patterns his whole future development potential.

As of 1967 less than 15 percent of the estimated 600,000 Appalachian four- and five-year-olds had any early education available to them for a significant period, the major source being "Head Start" classes funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

All the Appalachian States except Alabama have legislation permitting kindergarten programs in local schools. Only five of these, however—Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—have supported such programs. A number of demonstration efforts have been established in Tennessee, yet no legislation for a State-wide program has been passed. In three other States—Georgia, North Carolina and West Virginia—the necessary legislation was introduced, but defeated. In two other States the legislation passed, but there are insufficient resources to establish the programs in each district.

The Commission is assisting the Appalachian States to plan and implement comprehensive programs of early childhood education.

HEALTH IN APPALACHIA

Demonstration Health Program

During FY 1968, the Appalachian health program moved forward. The Commission designated eight demonstration health areas and approved a wide range of projects and services as the first components in a comprehensive system for delivering health services in each area.

Authorized in 1965 by the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the demonstration health program was designed to relieve severe health problems that were sapping the energy and skills of many people in large areas of the Region, thereby impeding the growth of the Region. Through a concerted effort involving the Commission's own staff, the Public Health Service, State health agencies, and planning organizations in the demonstration areas, and with the active cooperation of local physicians, dentists, hospital administrators, other providers of health care, and interested citizens in the affected areas, the Appalachian health program is now beginning to relieve these problems in those areas.

Section 202 of the Act authorizes planning grants up to 75 percent, construction and equipment grants up to 80 percent, and grants for up to 100 percent for initial operations and operating deficits for the first two years of a project and up to 50 percent of such costs for the following three years. Section 202 provides for a highly flexible, noncategorical approach to the development of health projects through comprehensive planning on a multi-county or "medical trade area" basis.

The Commission's designation of the demonstration health areas was preceded by an extensive period in which the areas developed proposals to show how a comprehensive approach involving all aspects of the health care system could begin to improve the quantity and quality of health services and reach persons who did not have access to essential care. The projects seek to surmount financial, geographical, and cultural barriers to the delivery of health services. Some 2,343,200 persons—about 12 percent of the Region's population—live in the demonstration areas. Both urban and rural areas are covered.

After designation, grants were approved for organizations in each of the demonstration areas to enable them to establish full-time planning and administrative staffs.

In FY 1968 the Commission, acting on recommendations from a review panel of health experts, the Commission's Health Advisory Committee (comprised of physicians, medical educators and others experienced in the health field), and the Public Health Service, approved grants totaling $19,526,078 for planning, operation, construction and equipment in the demonstration areas.

Through local matching and assistance from other Federal programs, these Appalachian grants generated approximately $16 million in additional support for health from local, State, private, and Federal sources. Thus, some $36 million for essential health facilities and programs has been produced so far as a result of the demonstration health program.

Shortages of Health Manpower

In much of Appalachia, there is a scarcity of highly-trained health care personnel. For example, the ratio of physicians-to-population in Appalachia is about half that of the Nation as a whole. This general statistic, however, masks the conditions in some areas of the Region where the gap is far wider; the average physician is over 55, on the brink of retirement, and there are no new physicians coming in to practice.

The demonstration health projects are seeking to improve the productivity of physicians and dentists by helping to increase the numbers of supporting health workers and by developing preventive health services.

In a large part of Appalachian Ohio, for example, where Medicare and Medicaid had been available for two years to help pay for such services as home health care and special nursing, the severe shortage of nurses had made those services unobtainable. Under the demonstration program, 48 licensed practical nurses will be trained each year in the southeastern part of Ohio. They will provide out-of-hospital services, which have been nonexistent, such as home care and Medicare-approved specialized nursing services.

Through the University of Kentucky's College of Medicine, two Field Professorships in Community Medicine were established in the Kentucky demonstration area. The physician-professors are based in the area and work directly with physicians, hospitals, health departments, colleges, and other institutions. They develop information about health conditions in the area, assist local education institutions, such as community colleges, in planning new courses for health personnel, coordinate the activities of medical students assigned to special projects, help provide continuing education for health professionals, and maintain liaison with the University of Kentucky's Medical Center. This program also seeks to encourage students to return to the area as physicians to practice.

Health Planning

Continued planning, in conjunction with development and implementation of actual health projects, is a basic element in the Section 202 program. This planning aspect of the demonstration is in harmony with P.L. 89-749, the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966. State-level health planning under this Act has taken into consideration the Appalachian demonstration area boundaries and organizations, and, in many cases, planning groups developed under Section 202 have been named as approved area planning councils under P.L. 89-749.

Links also exist in the demonstration area between the Regional Medical Program and the Appalachian health program.

In order to assure that the planning in the Section 202 program continues to improve, the Commission requires that each demonstration area annually update a long-term health investment plan, including a description of health projects for which Appalachian and other Federal health funds will be sought and how those projects will deal with the health problems described in the plan. The plan is addressed to both the short- and long-term financing needs for projects and indicates how funds will be secured to continue services as Federal support phases out.

The demonstration area health planning groups—variously called councils, committees, or commissions—are the key element in the program. Comprised of health experts and laymen, these groups determine the program and set priorities for the area. These organizations, with grants from the Commission for professional staff, are rooted in a basic principle of the Appalachian program which holds that local groups can best determine the needs of their areas and, with the help of health professionals, decided how to meet them.

Summary of Demonstrations

The following is a summary of the FY 1968 program in the demonstration areas:

In **ALABAMA** five grants will initiate health care projects in Limestone, Morgan and Lawrence Counties with a population of 143,400. To coordinate the program and to design and implement the various projects recommended, the Tri-County Appalachian Regional Health Planning Commission was organized. One hundred and forty citizens from Lawrence, Limestone and Morgan Counties formed nine operational sub-committees to survey the health needs of the area and to propose projects. These include a Mental Health Recruitment Program, a District Health Service

Program, an Allied Health Education Program, a Comprehensive Health Record Information System, and a Medical Television Network, a pilot closed circuit medical television network to increase the flow of information among medical staff personnel and train auxiliary health personnel of the area's six hospitals.

The **GEORGIA** demonstration area covers Bartow, Chattooga, Cherokee, Fannin, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, Polk, and Whitfield Counties with 294,100 people. Projects funded are: the Fannin County Health Center, a new laboratory for Gordon County Hospital, a regional solid waste disposal system, a nurse training program at Dalton Junior College, a health career recruitment program, and Gilmer County sheltered workshop.

In **NORTH CAROLINA** the demonstration area embraces Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell Counties with 156,900 people. Projects approved are: a replacement for Grace Hospital in Morganton, the expansion of public health services for the four counties, establishment of the Western Carolina Center Satellite Youth Camp in Morganton, and Health Manpower Education Programs at Caldwell Technical Institute in Lenoir and at Western Piedmont Community College to provide training in selected health occupations, creating a pool of semi- and sub-professional manpower.

The **OHIO** demonstration area covers Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, and Vinton Counties with 213,450 people. Projects approved are: the nurse training program mentioned previously, a Mental Retardation Unit (of an estimated 400 preschool mentally handicapped children, only six were being treated), and assistance in construction of the Holzer Medical Center, replacing two inadequate facilities in Gallipolis.

The **SOUTH CAROLINA** counties of Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Okonee, Pickens, and Cherokee comprise the demonstration area with 616,500 people. An education and training program was approved for Spartanburg General Hospital to encourage development of manpower in laboratory science and X-ray technology, physical therapy, oxygen therapy, and nurses aides and orderlies. A Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center will be constructed at Greenville, providing out-patient and home services as well as specialized in-patient care to the entire surrounding area. A Dental Health Program in Pickens County will offer preventive and curative dental health services to 52,000 residents of the area, and a mobile unit will visit each school and start first-grade pupils on a program of care.

In **VIRGINIA**, Scott, Lee, Wise, Buchanan, Tazewell, and Russell Counties make up the demonstration area. Projects were approved for ambulance service, extended care services, local public health services and establishment of health centers in Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, and Scott Counties. These centers are especially important to facilitate delivery of care for the 3,200-square-mile area, with a population of 224,900 persons, which has only 108 physicians, 34 dentists, 167 registered and 256 licensed practical nurses.

The **WEST VIRGINIA** demonstration area covers the counties of Fayette, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, and Wyoming with 414,500 people. Funded projects include operation of three dental health clinics, health manpower training on the college level, home health services, public health education, tuberculosis control, child health screening and vaccination programs, and a 24-hour physician referral service. There are only 0.4 licensed extended care beds per 1,000 population in the nine-county area, compared to a national ratio of 3.5. Three of the nine counties have no long-term or extended care beds. For this reason, an important element in West Virginia's program is a new approach in constructing health facilities. By using prefabricated units, which have a life span equal to traditionally-constructed buildings and which do not sacrifice patient safety, West Virginia proposes to reduce costs and the time involved in building public health clinics and extended care facilities.

A 30-bed prefabricated extended care facility will be built at Mullens; 50-bed units will be located at Bluefield and Welch. Frequently, the sick in this area must remain at home where health care is inadequate, or they must be admitted to the hospital when their condition does not require it, simply because there is no medically appropriate alternative available.

With the new units, West Virginia hopes to provide health care services more appropriate for its people. The services available will cost approximately one-third the cost of care in acute general hospitals, and the facilities planned can be expanded, contracted, or moved as requirements change. The demonstration health area will thus have flexibility in matching facilities to patient needs.

The **KENTUCKY** demonstration area covers Bell, Breathitt, Clay, Harlan, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, Letcher, Perry and Whitley Counties with a population of 279,500. It is a land of rocky, forested mountain ridges and narrow, winding river valley, with severe problems of access to and from the other portions of the State. Frequently, jeeps or horses are used to reach isolated clusters of people. The Appalachian Regional Hospitals (among the handful of hospitals in the Central Appalachian area which are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals) are among the resources in the demonstration areas of Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia most basic to provision of improved health services. Projects approved by the Commission include construction projects for Manchester Memorial Hospital, the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Hazard, Corbin's Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Laurels Nursing Home in Harlan, and Pineville

Community Hospital, four mental health-mental retardation projects and a day care center for mentally retarded children. Four health service programs will be established on a multi-county basis. Among these are: an environmental health study to determine the needs of the area regarding pollution abatement, sewage treatment, and other necessary steps for improving general health and conditions; a health education program for school children; a dental health fluoridation program; and multi-phasic screening program to detect chronic diseases in their earliest stages and also to provide emergency treatment for critical cases.

Fifteen home health programs, each serving a specific part of the 11-county area, will bridge the gap between home and hospital by offering special care or therapy to the chronically ill and disabled.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND HOUSING

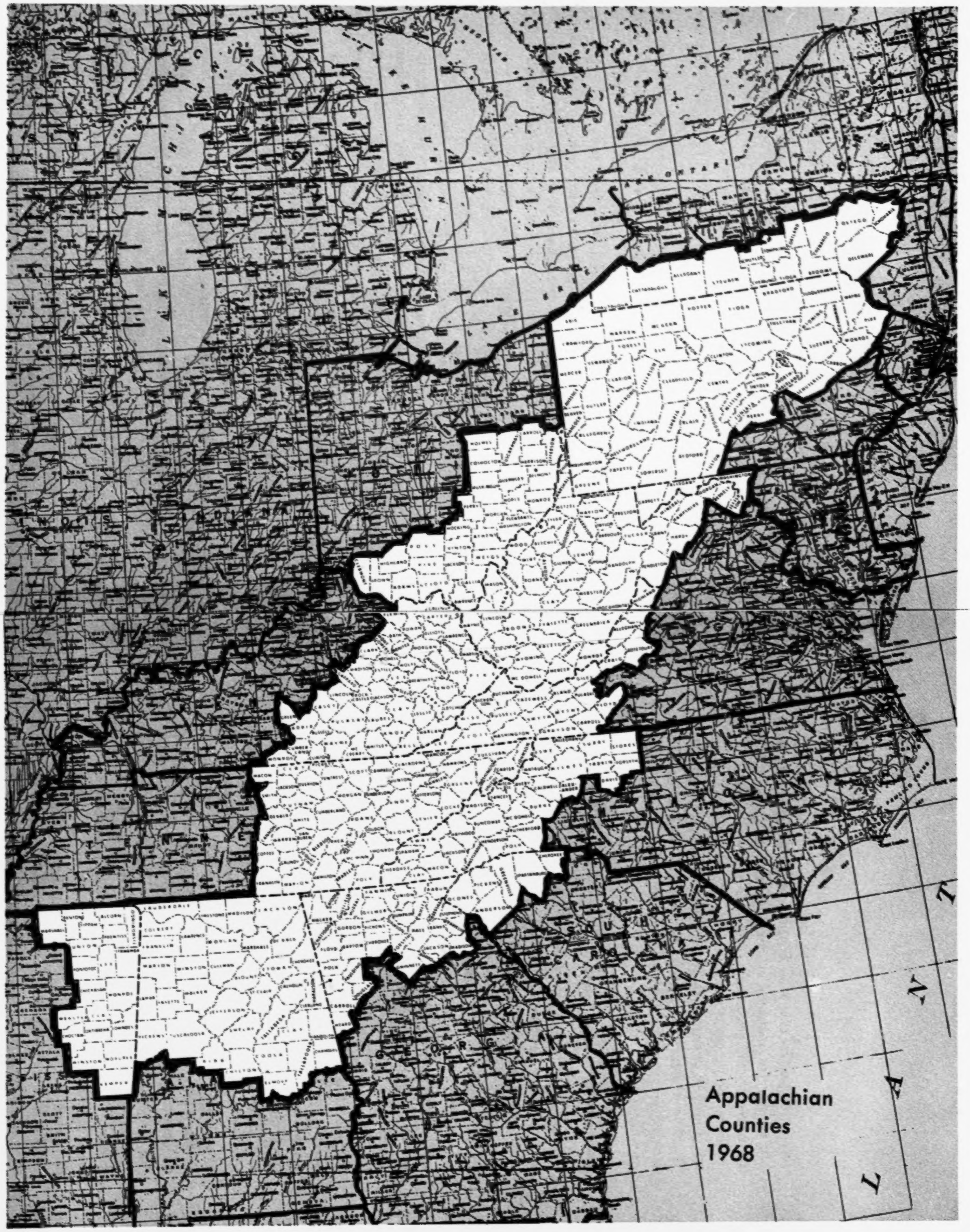
APPALACHIAN HOUSING FUND

Poor housing is a severe problem in many parts of Appalachia. Some one million Appalachian families live in substandard housing. In the most depressed areas of Kentucky and West Virginia less than 10 percent of the families live in adequate housing.

Despite these conditions, very limited use has been made of existing Federal housing programs, with the exception of public housing. In all West Virginia, only 200 Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages were made for new single family construction in a typical year. In eastern Kentucky only 25 such mortgages were insured for the same year. And with the exception of the larger metropolitan areas, such as Pittsburgh or Birmingham, no use was being made of low and moderate assistance, including rent supplements.

In response to these conditions, Section 207 was included in the 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act to stimulate the construction and financing of housing for persons and families of low and moderate incomes by providing assistance from a revolving fund to sponsors in amounts necessary to cover the cost of planning and obtaining the financing for housing projects. Normally the loans to sponsors are recoverable from the proceeds of permanent mortgages on projects. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, upon approval of the Commission, is authorized to make loans, and in certain cases, grants, to qualified sponsors to cover the costs of initiating projects under Sections 221 and 236 of the National Housing Act. Responsibility for administration of the program has been delegated to the Federal Housing Administration.

Loans are made to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to obtain a mortgage insurance commitment under Sections 221 and 236, including consultant fees, land options, market analyses, FHA and FNMA fees, preliminary architectural fees, preliminary site engineering



Appalachian Counties 1968

fees, and construction loan financing fees. All of these costs are eligible for inclusion in project mortgages and will be recovered by the government from mortgage proceeds.

Thus, the program authorized by the Appalachian Housing Fund is designed to meet two critical problems—the shortage of capital to initiate Section 221 projects and the lack of technical competence needed to get such projects organized.

Examples of Housing Grants

Experience during the first six months of the program indicates that Section 207 is helping significantly to overcome these problems. In that period funds were approved or reserved for 1,716 housing units in Appalachia. In the six years prior to the program only 602 Section 221 units were built in the Region.

The largest loan approved was for a 200-unit sales project in Dalton, Georgia. This particular project is being sponsored by the local business community to meet an acute housing shortage curtailing industrial expansion. It is anticipated that the project will be expanded over a four-year period to 800 units. This project, like others approved, would not have been initiated, nor the private mortgage funds committed, without the funds provided under Section 207. The availability of seed money resulted in a new sponsor organization being formed and a technical staff recruited to plan the project. It also made it possible to obtain a long-term option on acreage, a condition necessary to obtaining a mortgage insurance commitment. Among the rental projects are the first three low-income Section 221 projects to be built in eastern Kentucky. In two instances, local sponsors had attempted unsuccessfully to raise the necessary seed money for 18 months. The Appalachian funds satisfied this requirement, thus allowing the FHA to proceed with project applications.

Technical Assistance

The Commission contracted with Urban America, Inc., for assistance in the design and organization of State-chartered, private housing corporations to assist the construction of low-income housing. The initial efforts under this contract have been addressed to the creation of such institutions in Kentucky and West Virginia. West Virginia subsequently enacted legislation to create the West Virginia Housing Development Fund as a vehicle to stimulate the construction of more low- and moderate-income housing. Kentucky is considering similar legislation. In addition to assisting in the stimulation of Section 221 projects, it is hoped that these corporations will provide service to local organizations and assist in obtaining financing for a wide variety of housing, including the generation of private mortgage funds.

In several other States, notably Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and North Carolina, State-supported personnel have been assigned to encourage and assist local sponsors in the development of projects. It appears that this activity will go beyond 207-221 projects to stimulate other forms of new and rehabilitated housing in the Region.

To facilitate the prompt availability and use of the 207 program, the Commission has requested the Federal Housing Administration to conduct housing market analyses for a number of communities in the Region. Efforts are also underway to develop workable programs in communities where their absence is a principal impediment to the generation of low- and middle-income housing projects.

For FY 1968, $1 million was appropriated for the Appalachian Housing Fund. During the first six months of the program, thus far, 12 projects received Commission approval. The projects will include 1,298 housing units, when completed, and the ultimate value of their construction is expected to be approximately $17 million.

Development of a housing industry in Appalachia, which now does not exist, would do much more for the Region than the vital task of providing decent homes. It would also have tremendous impact on employment. Estimates are that the public and private investments to bring Appalachia's housing up to standard would generate at least 650,000 new jobs in construction and related fields.

The experience under Section 207 has led to the inclusion in the Federal Housing Act of 1968 of a similar program for the entire Nation, one of several examples of how Appalachia is serving as a national proving ground for development programs.

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 207

Location	*Number of Units*	*Value of Construction*	*Loans*
Logan, W. Va.	100	$1,200,000	$16,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60	974,390	25,926
Whitesburg, Ky.	50	568,008	24,284
Prestonsburg, Ky.	75	844,300	37,921
Fairmont, W. Va.	100	1,400,000	20,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	100	1,400,000	20,000
Binghamton, N.Y.	40	400,000	22,560
Pittsburgh, Pa.	87	1,533,600	68,486
Dalton, Ga.	200	2,400,000	114,216
Pikeville, Ky.	50	651,982	37,740
New Boston, Ohio	150	1,500,000	8,000
Scranton, Pa.	286	4,000,000	92,000
TOTALS	1,298*	$16,872,280	$487,133

*** Funds for an additional 418 units were reserved for planning purposes, making a total of 1716 units for which funds were approved or reserved.**

SEWAGE TREATMENT

Many communities in Appalachia have lacked adequate water pollution control facilities. This gap has contributed to environmental health problems, the pollution of streams and has been a factor in lagging economic development.

Under Section 212 of the Appalachian Act, grants are made by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956. Under this Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1965, a community can qualify for a grant of 30 percent of the total eligible cost of constructing sewage treatment facilities. Grants made under either Section 212 of the Appalachian Act or the Water Pollution Control Act for sewage treatment facilities also are eligible for Section 214 supplemental assistance under the Appalachian Act. These supplemental grants may raise the Federal participation up to 80 percent of the total eligible cost, depending upon substantiation of financial need.

Funds under this program are in addition to those allocated to the States under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Through FY 1968, the Commission approved 107 sewage treatment projects using Section 211, Section 214 and Federal Water Pollution Control Act funds. In FY 1968 alone, it approved 60 projects.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

Federal grant-in-aid programs are premised on States and communities sharing part of the costs of projects and programs. Areas with relatively vigorous economies can provide their local share in order to qualify for Federal grants. But economic decline and population shifts have left a great many communities in Appalachia with such limited tax bases that they cannot produce matching funds to obtain Federal assistance for projects.

For example, the basic Federal grant for constructing sewage treatment plants is 30 percent of the eligible cost. Lacking specific State funds, a community has to raise the remaining 70 percent. Although water pollution is a severe problem for many Appalachian communities, many are unable to take advantage of Federal help.

The same holds true in obtaining Federal funds for the construction of airports, vocational education schools, libraries, colleges and hospitals. Lack of these facilities has prevented many Appalachian communities from achieving the growth they might expect otherwise because of advantageous location, natural resources, and available labor.

The Revenue Gap

Appalachia's public revenue plight is seen in a comparison of the United States and the Appalachian Region in total capacity for local public investment. Per capita local revenue in 1962 for the United States was $149; in Appalachia it was $85. Even allowing for Appalachia's smaller degree of urbanization, which helps determine the need for local public investments, the gap between the Region and the Nation is still large.

For example, Letcher County, Kentucky, has a per capita local revenue of $27. Todd County, Minnesota, a non-Appalachian county of about the same population as Letcher, with the same percentage of urban population and the same distance from a major urban center, has a per capita local revenue of $115. A more urbanized Appalachian county, Carroll County, Georgia, has a per capita local revenue of $74. Daviess County, Indiana, an equivalent non-Appalachian county, has a per capita local revenue of $132.

As a remedy to this dilemma, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 provided that Section 214 funds could be used to bring the total Federal share in a project up to a maximum of 80 percent of the eligible costs. Federal grant-in-aid programs eligible for supplemental assistance included, but were not limited to, the following: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; Title VI of the Public Health Service Act; Vocational Education Act of 1963; Library Services Act; Federal Airport Act; Part IV of Title III of the Communications Act of 1934; Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; and National Defense Education Act of 1958. Section 214 funds could be used for assistance in construction, equipment or land acquisition under Federal programs enacted prior to March 9, 1965.

Congress in 1967 amended the Appalachian Act to authorize Section 214 supplemental grants for any new Federal grant-in-aid programs enacted on or before December 31, 1967.

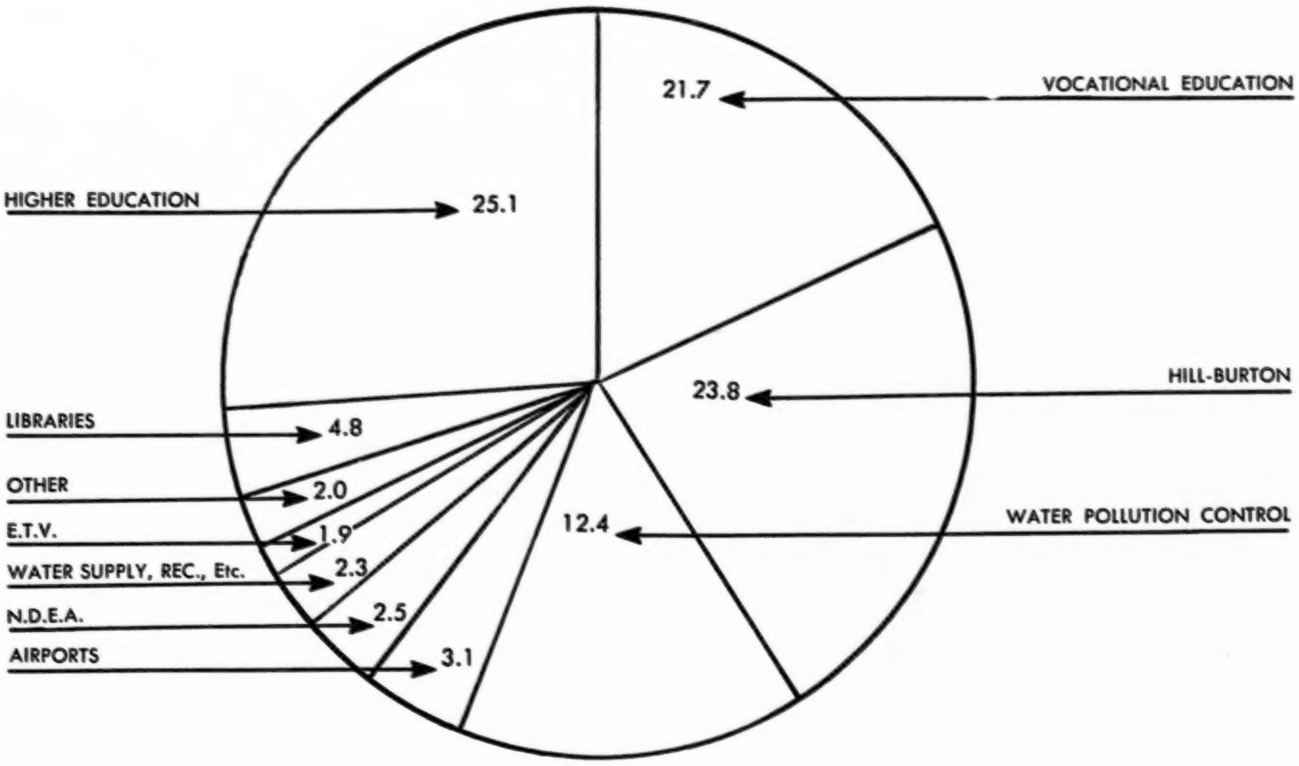
Through FY 1968, a total of $109 million was appropriated for Section 214, including $34 million in FY 1968.

Appalachia has an estimated 18.25 million people, just over nine percent of the national population. In 1965, prior to the Appalachian Act, the Region received 7.7 percent of the funds obligated from the major Federal construction grant programs. In 1966 this rose to 9.2 percent, and in 1967 to 9.7 percent. Moreover, every dollar of Section 214 funds has generated four dollars of Federal grant funds for facility projects in Appalachia. Thus, the gap is closing, but ten percent of all grant funds is a valid target for the Region, given the Region's share of U.S. population and its past inability to take advantage of national programs.

In the first three full fiscal years of the Appalachian program, the Commission has approved over 700 projects,

SECTION 214—SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

APPROVALS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM



FISCAL YEARS 1965-1968

TOTAL FUNDS—$109,000,000

using Section 214 supplemental funds totaling nearly $107 million and representing more than $430 million worth of public facilities. The Commission in that period approved:

172	Health Facilities
156	Vocational Education Schools
127	Higher Education Facilities
101	Sewage Treatment Plants
62	Libraries
36	Airports
54	Other facilities, including outdoor recreation, land conservation, school equipment, educational television, and small watersheds.

Supplemental grants have been concentrated in facilities for health and education, with vocational schools, colleges, hospitals, and sewage treatment plants receiving more than 80 percent of the funds. During FY 1968, 74.8 percent of the Section 214 funds were obligated for health and education projects, and 14.4 percent for sewage treatment facilities. The basic Federal assistance programs most heavily supplemented under Section 214 through FY 1968 have been the Higher Education Facilities Act ($26,652,725); the Hill-Burton Act ($25,261,397); the Vocational Education Act ($23,068,215); and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ($13,139,503).

Beyond these statistics, it is worth noting exactly how the States and communities have utilized these investments to further economic growth.

Examples

Kentucky has constructed a network of vocational schools to serve a dispersed population, much of which has lacked the skills of gainful employment. Georgia initially concentrated on eliminating water pollution from its northern river basins. Tennessee and Alabama set out to upgrade many of their higher education facilities. Pennsylvania and New York have invested heavily in vocational education facilities. Virginia is stressing community colleges and vocational education while West Virginia has emphasized health and higher education.

Carrollton, in Carroll County, Georgia, offers a case study of how Section 214 funds, used to concentrate Federal grants, can accelerate a community's economic advancement. The Interstate System has provided Carrollton with a strategic location between Atlanta and Birmingham. The community was making economic gains, but lacked the urban services and public facilities a city its size should have. Georgia, to strengthen Carrollton's place in the regional economy, decided to use its Appalachian funds to accelerate Carrollton's growth.

The Commission has assisted in the construction of a vocational education center, improvements to West Georgia College, improvements to the water supply and pollution facilities, construction of a regional library serving a large rural area surrounding Carrollton, and improvements to the airport. Total cost of improvements through FY 1968 has approached $6 million, one-sixth of it from the Appalachian Act. This has accelerated the community's development program by a number of years. Industrial development is occurring rapidly around the airport, an overflow field for the Atlanta airport. The community has undertaken central business district improvements, park and recreation development, improved garbage disposal and road repair.

The Commission States have used Section 214 funds in conjunction with other Appalachian expenditures, especially the development highway system.

Traditionally under the grant-in-aid system, a State has been allocated Federal funds under various formulas and has submitted projects to the appropriate Federal agency until that allocation was exhausted. Although some planning is done within specific programs such as water pollution and health facilities, no concerted attempt had been made to relate the wide array of public facilities grants to each other in the context of their overall impact on an area's needs to achieve economic growth.

Section 214 has plowed new ground to encourage the States to help make Federal grant programs more effective. The Appalachian program requires the States to develop annual investment plans for their Appalachian areas, and Section 214 has been a key means for the individual States to exercise selectivity over other Federal grant funds to conform to its plans and special needs for economic development.

The Commission recognizes that Section 214 gives the Region a special opportunity to take advantage of Federal programs premised on the lack of local public revenues in many Appalachian communities. In reviewing applications for supplemental assistance, the Commission has been particularly diligent to assure that Section 214 funds do not displace local sources of financing which would otherwise be available for a proposed project. Thus, the Commission has acted in accordance with the intent of Congress in adopting the supplemental grant program.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Appalachia is a region of spectacular beauty. It is a region endowed with abundant rainfall, mineral wealth and vast forests. But in many areas, the land has been depleted, the streams fouled and the air polluted by past farming, mining and industrial practices that gave little thought to the future. The Commission has embarked on major efforts to erase this legacy which stands in the way of regional development.

MINE AREA RESTORATION

Large stretches of the coal mining areas of northern Appalachia are plagued by mine fires, land subsidence and land scarred by surface mining. Section 205 of the Appalachian Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to assist the States in the sealing and filling of abandoned coal mines, reclaiming and rehabilitating areas damaged by surface mining, and extinguishing mine fires in the Region.

For years, economic development in Anthracite Pennsylvania, encompassing sizable urban areas, was seriously inhibited by underground coal fires and mine subsidence. Section 205 was designed primarily to deal with this problem. While some projects are underway in Ohio, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia, the bulk of the funds appropriated under Section 205 have been used to extinguish or control mine fires and mine subsidence which threatened life and property in Pennsylvania. Of $21.1 million in Federal funds approved through June 30, 1968, for mine fires, subsidence, and strip and surface reclamation projects, $19.6 million was for fire and subsidence projects in the Anthracite area.

Considerable property and many people are affected by these fires. The Northern Anthracite Field, for example, which underlies what is virtually a single urban complex running from Carbondale through Scranton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke, has several fires.

In Carbondale, one fire directly affects a population of 200,000 people and property valued at $34 million, and threatens an industrial park involving 3,300 jobs and an annual payroll of $17.5 million. In Throop Township adjacent to Scranton, the value of property subject to damage by the fire is estimated at $18.6 million. In south Scranton, the Cedar Avenue mine fire threatened $6 million worth of private property exclusive of streets and utilities and affected directly approximately 700 persons who live and work in the immediate area. In November 1966, the fire created an emergency situation by releasing dangerous quantities of carbon monoxide and forced residents to permanently evacuate their homes.

The Western Middle Anthracite Field underlying Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Shenandoah, Frackville and Mahanoy City has several fires. Two fires, Kehley Run in Shenandoah and the Centralia fire, affect property valued at approximately $118.4 million and 77,000 people.

Most of the anthracite area projects are expensive compared to bituminous fires. This is due to the geology of Anthracite Pennsylvania and the fact that the extensive underground working permits sufficient oxygen to reach the fires. Thus, costly excavation is required to control these fires. For example, the Cedar Avenue fire in Scranton has a total cost of $4.5 million; the Throop Township fire has a total cost of $1.2 million; and the Carbondale mine fire just north of Scranton will cost $2.8 million. The average cost of controlling a bituminous mine fire is well under $100,000, because such fires burn near the surface and are readily accessible.

This investment in land restoration in Anthracite Pennsylvania will prevent the further destruction of property and will enhance fulfillment of the area's great potential for growth.

Anthracite Pennsylvania has also been affected by extensive subsidence caused by underground cave-ins of mine shafts. Since deep underground mining in this area has been going on for over 100 years, a good part of the area is undermined with mine workings of one sort or another. When these workings deteriorate and cave in, the effects above ground are serious. Building foundations, streets, and underground utility lines are susceptible to significant damage as a result. The usual manner of abating subsidence is to drill holes through the overlying surfaces to the mine voids and pump in incombustible material, usually mine refuse, until the voids are filled.

With the completion of the mine fire and subsidence projects, approved by the Commission through Fiscal Year 1968, all of the most serious underground mine fires and subsidence problems in Anthracite Pennsylvania will be controlled or extinguished.

Although the Commission has approved through 1968 25 bituminous mine fire projects, they account for a small share of the funds used in Section 205. The main reason for extinguishing these bituminous fires is to abate the air pollution they cause. This is particularly significant in the Pittsburgh area where considerable air pollution caused by heavy industrial activity is compounded by bituminous outcrop and coal waste pile fires.

Pennsylvania, the primary beneficiary of the 205 program, has made a significant effort on its own. In 1967, the State passed a bond issue which will permit the expenditure of $500 million over the next 10 years to improve the environment and conserve natural resources, including efforts in the mining areas.

Since passage of the Appalachian Act in 1965, the use of Section 205 funds to reclaim areas affected by past strip and surface mining practices has lagged. This is mainly due to the priority given to the extinguishment and control of underground fires. It also results from the Act's provision that surface restoration can only be performed on publicly-owned lands. Very little land in the Region requiring reclamation is publicly owned; most of it is located in State parks. Moreover, few of the States or units of local government within the Region presently have the capacity to acquire land for reclamation in accordance with the Act. Accordingly, only nine strip mine reclamation projects were approved through June 30, 1968; eight of them are related to recreational development.

The Appalachian Act Amendments of 1967 made provision for the States or local governments to include the cost of land acquisition as part of their 25 percent share of reclamation projects. These provisions, combined with a shift in priority from the extinguishment of underground fires, is producing more surface reclamation projects designed to provide sites for industrial, commercial and educational development.

Public bodies will now be in a better position to acquire these sites, thereby meeting the public ownership requirement of the Act. This will permit the use of 205 funds for strip and surface reclamation where it would have the most direct impact on economic development.

The following are examples of how Section 205 funds are being used for reclamation of strip-mined lands:

- Eighty acres at Delano in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, next to a large industrial park are being restored and will accommodate at least six new plants.
- Some 300 stripped acres within the corporate limits of Jellico, Tennessee, are being converted into a recreation area. The largest pit will become a fishing, boating and swimming lake; another will become a municipal water source. The recreation facilities will enhance the economic growth now occurring here.
- Three strip pits adjacent to Greater Pittsburgh Airport were reclaimed as part of a taxiway expansion.

- Acid mine drainage from old surface-mined tracts in Sproul State Forest in Centre County, Pennsylvania, will be halted by restoration of the land. This pollution was flowing into Bald Eagle Creek where the Army Corps of Engineers is building a large water impoundment.

Mine Drainage Pollution

Coal mining, past and present, has also left its mark on another aspect of the Appalachian environment: mine drainage pollutes nearly 7,000 miles of streams, largely in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. Primarily sulphuric acid, this pollution is formed when water passes through sulphur-laden coal seams. The acid, along with the chemical reaction that produces it, also causes other pollutants to enter the streams such as iron, sulfates, aluminum, manganese and mineral hardness. Since this process often continues after mining has stopped, the amount of pollution, both in terms of quantity and geographic coverage, has increased over the years as mining continues.

In the 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act, Congress directed the Commission to study the economic and social impacts of mine drainage pollution in the Region, to assess the need for its abatement with particular regard to economic development, and to recommend an appropriate program for dealing with the problem.

During the last decade and a half there has been much research, particularly by the Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in developing chemical, physical, and biological techniques to control or treat mine drainage pollution. There is now a variety of such techniques available. But some are too expensive for widespread application and others will work only in special circumstances. The Commission study is designed to determine what can be done in key areas for the greatest benefit at the least cost.

In the spring of 1968, the National Academy of Sciences–National Academy of Engineers, at the Commission's request, established a panel on mine drainage pollution to advise on the design and conduct of the study and to review and comment on the findings.

Seven specific studies were undertaken covering the effects of mine drainage pollution on: (1) location decisions of water-using firms and how these might be altered by reductions in pollution; (2) water use and production costs of firms in affected areas and what changes, in terms of cost savings or expansion, might be expected as pollution is reduced; (3) various facilities and services such as water supply, sewage treatment and navigation, and expected benefits that would result if pollution were reduced; (4) water-related recreation activities, and the extent to which abatement is necessary to meet recreation demand in the affected areas; (5) fresh water ecology, including identifying the levels of pollution which constrain or prevent use of water as a fresh water habitat by various species of fish; (6) the development of uniform engineering data for estimating costs of various abatement techniques, under differing scales and other conditions; and (7) the development of a computer simulation model of stream flow and water quality capable of estimating the effects of alternative abatement actions, in terms of costs, and resultant water quality.

The Commission's report is to be submitted to the President and Congress by March 31, 1969.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT

Appalachia has a large number of small woodlot owners. Generally the timber brings them little profit because of marketing practices and the nature of their operations. Section 204 of the 1965 Appalachian Act authorized $5 million for the purpose of technical assistance to timber development organizations and for loans to such institutions for initial operation. In Fiscal Year 1966, $1 million was appropriated. There was no appropriation for this purpose in Fiscal Year 1967, and the original appropriation was reduced to $600,000 by a reappropriation transfer of $400,000.

Before implementing this provision, the Commission, in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, employed a timber management consultant to investigate the feasibility of establishing timber development organizations. The results of this study suggested that TDO's as envisioned when the Act was passed offer little hope of improving timber management on a regionwide basis.

The Forest Service, however, has continued to analyze the feasibility of timber organizations by undertaking detailed studies in four different Appalachian forest areas: (1) in Delaware County, New York; (2) in Bath, Fleming, Lewis, Rowan, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; (3) in Hull, York, and Lakeland Counties, Tennessee; and (4) in Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Wilkes, Ashe, and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina. The Tennessee study was completed in Fiscal Year 1968 and the Forest Service hopes that an organization can be formed in calendar 1968.

LAND STABILIZATION

Rugged terrain and high annual rainfall has caused extensive erosion in many areas of Appalachia. In combination with poor economic circumstances, stabilization problems worsened because communities and farmers did not have the resources needed to protect the land.

Section 203 was included in the Appalachian Act with the intention that it should be additional to the Agriculture Conservation Program, which permits the Federal Government to share with farmers the cost of carrying out approved soil-building and soil and water conservation practices. While the 203 Program resembles the ACP, as it has emerged under Commission guidance its focus is considerably different.

Because of the history of ACP, most of the initial State plans established eligibility by county. The Commission has reversed this pattern by requiring that project areas either be located in or serve areas identified in an approved State Appalachian Development Plan as having a significant potential for future growth. Otherwise, projects must complement investments in the area to be served, or have a demonstrable impact on the solution of problems impeding development. To assure this concentration, the Commission has directed that the program be geared to project areas, largely watersheds or drainage areas, rather than counties. Examples of ways in which Section 203 projects can be linked to economic development include: protecting an area's water supply by reducing erosion and siltation; conserving an area which provides recreation for a growth center or one which attracts significant numbers of users from out of the area; or as a necessary measure to protect other significant public investments such as reservoirs or national or State parks or forests.

This concentration can be seen by the fact that in Fiscal Year 1966, the first year of the program, 138 counties out of 373 counties in the Region were included in the program. In Fiscal Year 1967, the number of counties declined to 111, primarily because of a smaller appropriation and more concentration of funds. In Fiscal Year 1968, with appropriations at the same level as in the preceding year, the number of counties was 72.

Section 203 funds are allocated among the States on the following formula: 10 percent equally among the States; 45 percent based on the number of low-income farmers in Appalachian counties; and 45 percent based on the cost of needed conservation as estimated in the Conservation Needs Inventory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 203 permits farmers to enter into cost-sharing contracts with the U.S. Department of Agriculture of from three to ten years' duration. While ACP cost shares on a 50-50 basis, except in special cases, Section 203 contracts permit a Federal contribution of up to 80 percent. The higher level of Federal participation and the longer term contract partly explains why Section 203 has produced relatively high value contracts with farmers.

Fiscal Year 1968 data indicate that average contracts under Section 203 ranged from slightly over $315 per farm in North Carolina to $1,784 in Pennsylvania with an overall average for this program of $870. As presently operated, ACP funds are invested on rather egalitarian bases rather then being directed and concentrated in specific project areas. This has produced large numbers of participants, with a relatively small average contract size ranging in Appalachia, from $79 in North Carolina to $240 in Pennsylvania, with the overall average per farm of $199. The small size of these contracts clearly mitigates against getting any significant land stabilization work accomplished.

In the Corps of Engineers Water Resources Report, authorized under Section 206 of the Appalachian Act, the Department of Agriculture accords first priority for land treatment measures to those Appalachian areas where erosion is occurring and which are related to growth areas. Thus the ACP policy is becoming more consistent with the objectives of the Appalachian land stabilization program.

SUMMARY OF 203 PLANS—FY 1968

Alabama	(1) Projects to protect water supply in the Anniston Growth Area in Calhoun and Talladega Counties; (2) a Clay County project to protect water supply at towns of Ashland and Lineville; (3) a development project at Chandler Mountain in St. Clair County—to protect and enhance a commercial tomato producing enterprise.
Georgia	(1) Projects to assist in water quality, adequacy, erosion control, and recreation development in the Calhoun growth area —project area comprises Gordon County; (2) A project in Bremen growth area, Carroll County, to assist in flood reduction, channel improvement, and critical area erosion control.
Kentucky	Projects in 19 areas in 19 counties. These have been in the program since the first year of 203. All have a basis in protecting municipal water supplies and/or other public investments. State-defined urban service centers which are affected include cities of Jackson, Salyersville, Prestonsburg, and Somerset.
Maryland	One project area in Garrett County which will serve as the source of municipal water supply for several Maryland and Pennsylvania towns.
Mississippi	Projects to install needed land treatment upstream from multi-purpose reservoirs in six P.L. 566 projects. These six areas are either within or influence the growth areas

	of West Point-Columbus, Corinth-Bonneville, Aberdeen-Amory, and Tupelo-Pontotoc-Fulton.
New York	Projects (1) in Chautauqua Lake area to protect water supply for Jamestown Growth Area; (2) Conewango Watershed to maintain water quality and assist in flood and siltation control in the Allegheny River; (3) in Ischua Watershed where land treatment will benefit the Growth Center of Olean as well as Kinzua Reservoir.
North Carolina	Projects in four watersheds, three of which have previously been in the State's 203 program. These four areas were selected because they either protect sources of municipal water for the growth areas of Mt. Airy and Rutherford, or are areas providing recreation opportunities for the Winston-Salem and Yadkinville Growth Areas.
Ohio	Projects in 13 areas located in seven counties. Many are P.L. 566 small watershed project areas. Areas were selected to reduce siltation in growth areas or areas of public investments, i.e., State parks, recreation areas. Growth areas benefited include Athens, Zanesville, Logan and Jackson.
Pennsylvania	Projects in five areas in eight counties to assist in overcoming siltation problems at growth areas or to maximize agriculture development in prime agricultural areas. Several project areas would also have benefits in neighboring States of New

	York and West Virginia. Growth areas benefited include the Pittsburgh SMSA; Elmira, New York; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Athens-Sayre.
South Carolina	Projects in two areas in two counties. Both have been in previous year 203 programs. These benefit Greer within the Greenville Growth Area, and the Gaffney Growth Area, by protecting water supply sources and by enhancing recreation opportunities.
Tennessee	One project area in Roaring River Watershed in Cookeville Growth Area. This area was also in Fiscal Year 1967 Tennessee 203 program. This watershed is partially within the Cookeville corporate limits, and will possibly be a future source of Cookeville water under a P.L. 566 project. In addition, Corps of Engineer projects will be protected from siltation from this drainage area.
Virginia	Six small drainage area projects located in five counties constitute the Virginia program. These have a direct bearing on water quality and supply for the growth area municipalities of Tazewell, Richlands, Cedar Bluff, Pulaski, and Lebanon.
West Virginia	Eight project areas in seven counties are in West Virginia's program. Land treatment will have combined benefits in terms of protecting sources of water supply for growth centers, assist in maintaining water quality in the Potomac River Watershed, encourage better development of existing prime agricultural areas, and protect

Corps of Engineer investments. Growth areas influenced by the 203 program include Keyser, Petersburg, Moorefield, Morgantown, and portions of the Charleston SMSA.

WATER RESOURCE SURVEY

As authorized by Section 206 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Office of Appalachian Studies of the Army Corps of Engineers has been coordinating a comprehensive Federal-State water resources survey of the Region. The approach being taken distinguishes this survey from other water resource studies in a number of significant ways.

Underlying the survey is the thesis that higher levels of regional economic performance can be induced through public investments in water resource developments. Water resource surveys in this country traditionally have been planned to serve the needs of an area as they are expected to evolve without explicity considering the development that can be stimulated through the integrated planning and provision of water resources and related public investments and actions. In order to make this part of the survey process, it was necessary to devise new evaluation procedures to measure the developmental impact of alternative patterns of water resource development and new institutional arrangements. These evaluation techniques go beyond the generally used "redevelopment benefits," i.e., the benefits flowing from the employment of otherwise unemployed or underemployed resources during the course of project construction, in order to assess "expansion benefits." These benefits involve the increment to output and income that results from the stimulation of higher levels of economic performance than would otherwise be achieved. In the water resource survey, the expansion benefits are indicated and their distribution between the national and regional accounts is estimated. Congress directed that the survey devise these new techniques "to ascertain the maximum contribution the water resources of the Region can make to the future development and general welfare of the Region and the Nation."

Effective planning for the achievement of the benefits requires that all relevant State and Federal agencies contribute their special points of view and indicate their willingness to take the actions required to further the expansion estimated. The institutional mechanism established for this purpose is the Water Development Coordinating Committee for Appalachia, consisting of the representatives of the 13 States, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare, and Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Power Commission. Through the meetings of the Committee, the interchange of plans, drafts, reports and other information, and frequent meetings between representatives of the member agencies, there has resulted a consistency of developmental evaluations, plans and intentions.

The final report of the survey will outline a water resource development plan for the Region, recommend needed water resource developments whose evaluation indicates likely significant contribution to regional economic performance, and indicate other proposals which should receive future consideration.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Many local governments in Appalachia are unable to provide public services and facilities because of inadequate tax bases. Concomitantly many of these units also lack the technical and managerial skills increasingly essential to efficient government.

After three years of the Appalachian program, it is apparent that the lack of modern units of local government and of skilled local government personnel is a serious impediment to regional development.

While 78.5 percent of the U.S. population lives in local government jurisdictions with over 10,000 population, no Appalachian area has even half that proportion of its population in jurisdictions of that size. In Virginia the percentage is 2.1, in Kentucky 7.2, while Alabama has the highest percentage 39.9, roughly half the national level.

Multi-county development districts—alliances of local government jurisdictions—can provide one promising solution to the problem. Under Section 302 of the Appalachian Act, Congress provided for the establishment of these districts to enable Appalachian areas to pool the resources of several counties in order to effectively plan and implement social and economic development programs.

The Commission regards these districts as the building blocks of the entire regional development program. The districts are to provide a bridge between local and State governments in much the same way as the Appalachian Regional Commission provides a bridge between tthe Federal and State governments. They help assure that local aspirations and priorities are fully considered in the operation of the Appalachian Regional Development Program. Section 302 provides Appalachian funds up to 75 percent of the administrative expenses of development districts for a maximum of three years.

During the first two years (FY 1966 and FY 1967) of the Act these funds were used primarily to support State-wide district staffs at the State level who identified the logical configurations of the districts and planned their functions and organization. During FY 1968 the State staffs were still supported with Appalachian funds, but began aiding the actual establishment of districts in the designated areas. The States in FY 1968 began shifting from State-employed technical staffs to the establishment of permanent development organizations and staffs at the local level. In FY 1969 these State staffs will be entirely funded with State funds. (Mississippi, which did not enter the Appalachian program until October 1967, can receive Federal funds for its State-level development programs into FY 1970.)

By June 30, 1968, 28 development districts had been established. By the end of FY 1969, it is expected that there will be 37 districts in the Region.

The following two examples indicate how local development districts are working:

The Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is located between the resort-recreation-oriented Poconos on one side and the coal economy counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Lackawanna on the other. The council is (1) conducting basic research for the Appalachian Water Resources Survey, (2) coordinating and planning the seven-county regional highway program, (3) conducting a major tourist development study, (4) developing the area's annual public investment under the Appalachian Act, and (5) commencing major research on (a) educational systems in the Region and (b) on a problem endemic to many areas in Appalachia, auto junkyards.

The Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Development Commission is located in an area of western North Carolina quite outside the heavily visited mountain tourist region. The ABCEDC is: (1) studying the feasibility of forming a timber development organization, (2) aiding an adjoining county in locating a $10 million wood processing plant in anticipation of expected spillover effect for the district, (3) organizing a non-profit housing corporation in Lenoir to take advantage of Section 207 of the Appalachian Act, (4) preparing a proposal for a vocational education department for a consolidated high school, (5) coordinating preparation of a proposal for a new library utilizing Library Services and Appalachian funds, (6) working with the State Highway Department to seek Appalachian aid for three access roads to serve industrial and educational facilities, (7) acting as advisor to Alexander County in its efforts to establish a county Council of Governments, (8) assisting to locate a food processing plant, (9) aiding in the implementation of the Appalachian demonstration health project in Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell Counties, and (10) explaining the Appalachian program to local organizations and groups.

Of the 28 districts in operation in FY 1968, seven were funded under the Public Works and Economic Development Act as economic development districts. These seven districts, however, were also certified by Appalachian Governors as local development districts. Thus, the Commission shared in funding most of these districts with the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department.

The following is a summary of the progress made in each State during FY 1968:

The ALABAMA Program Development Office coordinates all Federal grant-in-aid and economic development programs. One multi-county district has been established with headquarters in Decatur. The State office is actively engaged in the establishment of one additional local development district in Appalachian Alabama and is planning for a third.

GEORGIA has 17 Area Planning and Development Commissions throughout the entire State, with five functioning wholly or in part as Appalachian Development Districts. These districts actually began operating years ago and are highly effective. Their progress has been stimulated by both Federal and State financial assistance. Georgia's development districts are assisted by the State Planning Bureau in preparing project applications and assisting local governments with the Appalachian program. In turn, the development districts assist the State Planning Bureau in preparing the State Appalachian Development plan.

KENTUCKY had used Area Development Councils, which were organized in the late 1950's, as its local development agencies during the first two years of the 302 program. Appalachian funds were used initially to provide State technical assistance to the local agencies. Three new Kentucky local development districts were certified in 1968. Three more are planned for 1969.

MARYLAND operates a field administrative office to assist in community development in Appalachian Maryland. The State uses the Hagerstown field office of its Department of Economic Development to operate its Appalachian program. An Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor from the three Appalachian counties assists the State in selecting public investments and preparing plans for the area. Consideration has been given to designation of the area as a multi-county district during 1969.

NORTH CAROLINA has seven area Economic Development Commissions and pays the salaries of State Field Coordinators to assist them. The State anticipates the certification of the seven Economic Development Commissions as local development districts at the conclusion of its three-year period, sometime during 1969.

NEW YORK operates a field administrative office to assist in community development with local advisory Commissions in the two State planning districts.

MISSISSIPPI began its first year of operation by establishing a State-wide office for development to coordinate all Federal grant-in-aid programs. A field office in Booneville provides assistance to the local communities of Appalachian Mississippi. The Mississippi Research and Development Center is preparing recommendations concerning the configuration and number of development districts that should be established.

OHIO's Appalachian area consists of 28 counties, which have been organized into three planning districts. The State has provided the services of an economic development representative to the eight-county Tuscarawas Valley Commission during the past year. The State has certified this Commission as a local development district this year. The State plans to designate additional districts sometime during 1969.

PENNSYLVANIA maintains a Bureau of State and Federal Economic Aid that services and coordinates the activities of seven local development districts. Each of these has its own board, consisting of local government leaders, industrial developers, tourist promotion leaders and regional planners. Each of these multi-county development districts has its own staff as well as assigned State liaison staff, and Appalachian funds are used to help pay their salaries. These organizations function as service agents for the State, the Appalachian Commission, and where qualified, the Economic Development Administration. They encourage local organizations to engage in a variety of activities leading to regional economic development.

SOUTH CAROLINA has used a State Appalachian Advisory Commission with headquarters in Greenville to coordinate Federal grant-in-aid programs and economic development programs in six Appalachian counties. The Commission serves as an advisor to the State government and prepares the Appalachian development plan, evaluates project proposals, coordinates its activities with local government in the service area and provides technical and other assistance where required. By 1969, the six-county area will be incorporated as a regional planning and development commission and will seek certification as a local development district.

TENNESSEE has two development districts located in the Knoxville and Tri-Cities areas, funded jointly with Appalachian assistance and funds from the Economic Development Administration. These districts are now directing their major efforts toward local planning and development, i.e., health and education, scheduling of public investments and housing development. The State will establish two additional development districts in Appalachian Tennessee in 1969.

VIRGINIA has two EDA-assisted development districts in operation—Lenowisco and Cumberland Plateau—and has established the Mt. Rogers Local Development District. These planning commissions serve as the coordinators for all Federal grants made to their respective regions. One additional development district is planned for 1969.

WEST VIRGINIA has placed a State field representative in each of its eight subregions. The field representatives assist county officials in organizing for regional development. The State has certified eight multi-county districts and intends to provide support for them in 1969. The districts will be operated by full time staffs presided over by a board composed of both public and private individuals. Two districts will be funded jointly with funds from the Appalachian Commission and the Economic Development Administration.

RESEARCH

In the 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act, Congress authorized the Commission to award grants under Section 302 for research, demonstration, technical assistance, and training.

Shortly after it was established, the Commission adopted a three-year research plan designed to provide a common set of regional data from which planning at all levels could proceed.

That plan has been largely carried out; all data and analyses it was designed to produce are scheduled for completion by the end of calendar 1968.

The emphasis in the research and planning in FY 1968 shifted from general regional analyses to activities that will assist the States in developing investment programs in each planning and development district. Because of its ready access to national data, the Commission is providing the States and the districts with analyses which view the local district economies in a national and regional context and thus help them prepare realistic goals for development.

Of the 60 planning and development districts in Appalachia, 37, with a population of 15.1 million, encompass important metropolitan or independent urban centers; six, with a population of 775,800, are part of the commutation area of a major city either in or just outside of Appalachia, and 17, with a population of 1.9 million, are outside the commuting fields of major regional or independent centers and are, therefore, dependent upon special approaches to development if their economy is to be made self-sustaining.

Research during the 1968 fiscal year has been addressed to the differing development problems under each of these situations.

Some 80 urban centers in Appalachia have been identified in the development plans of the States as places where economic growth is most likely to occur within the development districts. The Commission is assessing the special roles of these cities in competing for future growth and in serving the surrounding rural areas.

This analysis is also determining how the Appalachian population which has been passed by urbanization can be provided with public services. This analysis is closely related to the following additional studies:

Industrial Relationships in Appalachia

In each of the areas where growth is most likely to occur there exists an employment base. Within the industrial mix of each area and neighboring areas in Appalachia are certain relationships, actual or potential, which provide identifiable opportunities for growth. Public improvements in transportation, pollution control, or manpower education, for example, can play a role in establishing or strengthening such links. This is the second step in industrial location work carried out by the Commission. In FY 1967 the Commission completed an assessment of the primary locational factors most likely to influence location in 25 industrial sectors with exceptional promise in Appalachia.

Service Employment

As a Nation, we are urbanizing and shifting employment toward service jobs in cities. Appalachia, however, is more rural than the U.S. and its urban areas generally tend to grow less rapidly than their metropolitan and non-metropolitan counterparts. It is heavily oriented towards manufacturing, a relatively slow growth sector nationally, and within this sector there has been a regional pattern of low productivity industries. Lack of services means Appalachia must purchase them from outside the Region; therefore wages earned in the Region do not contribute as much as they could to Appalachia's economy. This lack of services also adversely affects Appalachian area's ability to compete for new employment. This study will examine specific opportunities within the Region for growth in service jobs.

Organization of Local Governments

There are a growing number of examples in which the organization of local government itself appears to be the primary impediment to growth. Pennsylvania was the first State to embark on efforts to find answers to some of these problems with Appalachian funds. Specific recommendations will be made in terms of organizational and contractual alternatives for local governments to cooperate in the joint provision and financing of services.

Availability of Private and Public Capital

Appalachia has a much lower rate of formation of small, indigenous enterprises than the Nation as a whole. This has been attributed, in part, to the lack of willing investment capital and the lack of entrepreneurial talent.

An analysis of the lending practices in the Region is being carried out to determine the severity and nature of the private capital problem in the entire Region and to recommend ways to overcome it.

A similar investigation is being made of public capital. Public capital shortages leave many of the communities of the Region unable to finance the services they need to compete for growth.

The second stage of the study will concentrate on those areas of the Region where the problem is most serious. Specific recommendations will be developed.

The two areas of the Region requiring special approaches to development because they are outside existing commuting fields are the Appalachian Highlands and Central Appalachia.

Appalachian Highlands

During FY 1968 a plan was initiated to develop more fully the recreation-tourism potential of the Highlands so that the people of the Highlands will benefit more significantly than in the past from such development.

The study is a cooperative venture by five Federal agencies, ten States, and the Commission. It will recommend a strategy of recreation development that will bring the most significant benefits to the area's people in increased income and employment while, at the same time, meeting national goals for the conservation and preservation of the Highlands' precious scenic and natural resources.

Limited funds are available for recreation development of the Highlands. But coordinated investment of those funds through an appropriate strategy in a number of "key" areas can be expected to yield greater returns for the people of the Highlands than widely dispersed, small and uncoordinated expenditures.

The Highlands Study will (1) analyze the resources and market potential for recreation development of Federal, State, and associated private recreation lands, (2) recommend appropriate policies for recreation investments in the "key" areas to maximize economic impact, and (3) prepare a plan for the key areas that will involve government at all levels, as well as appropriate private interests.

The Commission staff, working with the States and Federal agencies, in FY 1968 delineated 23 major recreation complexes and recommended 14 of them for further detailed planning to determine market potential and economic feasibility.

Early in FY 1969, the Federal-State Committee coordinating the study will review the initial assessments and determine whether they are in accord with the major complex recommendations, make alternative suggestions and agree upon the scope and content of the next phases.

This study is translating into action an earlier Commission-funded study, "Recreation as an Industry," which suggested that recreation can contribute significantly to a local and regional economy. That study concluded, however, that recreation by itself cannot provide the base for a viable economy. For this reason, the recommended major complexes were located, as far as possible, so that they would contribute to the development of adjacent local economies. The objective of this approach is to assure that local economies have the capacity to provide at least some of the goods, services, and labor required to support a recreation terminal complex. If they do not, recreation expenditures would have minimal impact upon the local economy, because goods, services, and labor would inevitably have to be produced from the outside.

In those cases where recommended complexes are located in areas with lower multipliers it was recognized that recreation development alone will not lead to significant economic growth in the area unless concomitant development programs are undertaken in the area to provide a more diversified manufacturing and service base capable of supplying some of the needs for a recreation complex.

Central Appalachia

During FY 1968, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee, using the resources of the Appalachian Regional Commission and financial assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, completed the study, "Preliminary Analysis for Development of Central Apalachia," and began preparation of a program for the development of this area. The objective: an economy that is self-sustaining and no longer heavily dependent upon massive infusions of welfare payments.

Central Appalachia contains the most difficult collection of development problems in all of Appalachia. Its large population, widely dispersed over extremely rugged terrain with little urbanization, makes it unique among the subregions of the United States. The difficulties which the peculiar conditions of Central Appalachia pose for economic and social development are awesome. But the preliminary analysis indicates that the challenge can be met.

The "Big Sandy" area of eastern Kentucky offers an example of how the Central Appalachian States are attempting to meet the challenge. The five Big Sandy counties have inadequate access. Health and education services, water supply and sewage, housing, and recreation facilities for the area are minimal for the total population; but given the population dispersion, their inadequacy is magnified.

Four Appalachian highway corridors will provide improved links with national markets as well as radically improved local access for the widely-dispersed residents. In view of this, Kentucky and the Commission have undertaken to design a comprehensive development program which will include a system of urban services equivalent to national levels for implementation over a five-year period.

A similar but slightly different situation exists in Campbell County, Tennessee. The major urban centers in this county, Jellico and LaFollette, contain reasonably adequate urban facilities for the present population. However, heavy concentrations of rural residents live outside of these urban centers and are remote from most of their services. Low income, high unemployment, illiteracy and bad housing afflict many of the people. Due to the small size of the urban centers, the tax base is not adequate to finance the improvements necessary to attract industry.

Tennessee is trying to answer these three basic questions through an intensive research effort in this area: Under what conditions can these rural residents be brought closer to the urban centers? How many can be induced to move?

What additional public investment will be required in the urban areas? Answers to such questions for Campbell County will have direct applicability to other rural impoverished areas in Central Appalachia.

One of the most serious factors hampering Central Appalachia's growth is poor education. The preliminary analysis indicates that traditional approaches may be insufficient and that innovative and imaginative techniques may be needed to achieve desirable education standards.

Morehead State University has provided the initial thrust for computer utilization in instruction in eastern Kentucky. A small pilot program was started in April of 1967 through cooperative efforts of Stanford University, Central Midwest Educational Laboratory and Morehead State University.

As a result, much enthusiasm was generated for the utilization of self-instructional technology to aid children from disadvantaged families who need remedial work. This program provides a means for the child to receive the best curricular materials in a situation where the physical facilities and quality of teaching were far less than the best. Exciting possibilities exist for the utilization of computer assisted instruction with special education students and adults.

The urgent need for additional trained para-professionals in education and health prompted the State of West Virginia to plan a manpower development program in these fields. Research and design work is presently underway to develop a program to train auxiliary health personnel and teacher aides for the West Virginia portion of Central Appalachia. Such an approach would not only fill a much needed gap in health and education but would also expand local employment opportunities.

Accompanying this situation is an inadequate number of physicians, dentists and other professional health workers to serve the existing population. The State of Virginia is exploring the feasibility of operating a special train in the seven-county Central Appalachian portion of Virginia to provide multi-phasic screening and some treatment to residents of remote areas. The train would be available at sidings.

Between 1950 and 1965, the total population in Central Appalachia decreased from 1,837,000 to 1,470,000. Net out-migration, however, amounted to 754,110 during the same time period. Even though the rate of migration has decreased over the years, the level remains significant. Studies on migration indicate that workers who leave Appalachian counties having an urban population of under 10,000 (typical of the Central Appalachian counties) tend to migrate to the large metropolitan areas in overwhelming numbers. Moreover, these workers in most cases are ill-prepared to live or work in a sophisticated urban environment. They possess skills which are no longer in demand or, indeed, no skill at all. The children are educationally disadvantaged with little chance of keeping up with other youngsters. Many of the people have never even seen the inside of a super market. Such a situation only compounds the problems of the inner city. In view of this, the University of Louisville is designing a comprehensive system of services which will assist those rural residents who are moving to large urban areas.

These efforts are only the first of a series. The comprehensive development of an area such as Central Appalachia requires a systematic long-term strategy. All available resources, both public and private, must be utilized in order to yield maximum benefit to the people of Central Appalachia.

Under Section 302 of the Act, funds are available for State-sponsored research. These are examples of such studies undertaken in FY 1968:

Midland, Kentucky

This study is being conducted by the University of Kentucky and Spindletop Research to determine the feasibility of establishing a regional employment and service center at Midland, Kentucky, a site west of Morehead, covering 20,000 acres in Bath and Rowan Counties. The study will provide estimates of the industrial development that could take place at the site, estimate the labor force and the facilities required, and identify the major impediments to successful development of the area.

Land Availability in Virginia

Conducted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute, this study determines the location and extent of developable land in and around the incorporated areas of seven southwestern Virginia counties. The study was designed to aid the State in identifying growth areas, estimating their growth potential and establishing priorities for alternative public investment.

Rural-Urban Migration

Vanderbilt University examined the effect of rural migration to urban areas with particular emphasis on the impact on local government of providing public services and facilities to an increased urban population. There was no research to aid a community in estimating increased costs of provision of additional services or to describe the probable pattern and projected amount of rural migration.

Manpower and Education

North Carolina has undertaken a manpower study to design and implement vocational and educational programs related to skill needs in its Appalachian area. The main barrier to economic development in this area is an inadequate number of skilled workers.

APPENDIX A

The Appalachian Region contains 397 counties and five independent cities in the 13 Appalachian States. This appendix contains a list of the 397 counties and their populations by State.

Population—Appalachian Counties—1960

(Figures in thousands)

ALABAMA

State total	3,266.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,982.8
Bibb	14.4
Blount	25.4
Calhoun	95.9
Chambers	37.8
Cherokee	16.3
Chilton	25.7
Clay	12.4
Cleburne	10.9
Colbert	46.5
Coosa	10.7
Cullman	45.6
De Kalb	41.4
Elmore	30.5
Etowah	97.0
Fayette	16.1
Franklin	22.0
Jackson	36.7
Jefferson	634.9
Lamar	14.3
Lauderdale	61.6
Lawrence	24.5
Limestone	36.5
Madison	117.3
Marion	21.8
Marshall	48.0
Morgan	60.5
Pickens	21.9
Randolph	19.5
St. Clair	25.4
Shelby	32.1
Talladega	65.5
Tallapoosa	35.0
Tuscaloosa	109.0
Walker	54.2
Winston	14.9

GEORGIA

State total	3,943.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	675.0
Banks	6.5
Barrow	14.5
Bartow	28.3
Carroll	36.5
Catoosa	21.1
Chattooga	20.0
Cherokee	23.0
Dade	8.7
Dawson	3.6
Douglas	16.7
Fannin	13.6
Floyd	69.1
Forsyth	12.1
Franklin	13.3
Gilmer	8.9
Gordon	19.2
Gwinnett	43.5
Habersham	18.1
Hall	49.7
Haralson	14.5

Heard	5.3
Jackson	18.5
Lumpkin	7.2
Madison	11.2
Murray	10.4
Paulding	13.1
Pickens	8.9
Polk	28.0
Rabun	7.5
Stephens	18.4
Towns	4.5
Union	6.5
Walker	45.3
White	6.9
Whitfield	42.1

KENTUCKY

State total	3,038.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	922.1
Adair	14.7
Bath	9.1
Bell	35.3
Boyd	52.2
Breathitt	15.5
Carter	20.8
Casey	14.3
Clark	21.0
Clay	20.7
Clinton	8.9
Cumberland	7.8
Elliott	6.3
Estill	12.5
Fleming	10.9
Floyd	41.6
Garrard	9.7
Green	11.2
Greenup	29.2
Harlan	51.1
Jackson	10.7
Johnson	19.7
Knott	17.4
Knox	25.3
Laurel	24.9
Lawrence	12.1
Lee	7.4
Leslie	10.9
Letcher	30.1
Lewis	13.1
Lincoln	16.5
McCreary	12.5
Madison	33.5
Magoffin	11.1
Martin	10.2
Menifee	4.3
Monroe	11.8
Montgomery	13.5
Morgan	11.1
Owsley	5.4
Perry	35.0
Pike	68.3
Powell	6.7
Pulaski	34.4
Rockcastle	12.3
Rowan	12.8
Russell	11.1
Wayne	14.7
Whitley	25.8
Wolfe	6.5

MARYLAND

State total	3,100.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	195.8
Allegany	84.2
Garrett	20.4
Washington	91.2

MISSISSIPPI

State total	2,178.1

Population of counties in Appalachia	406.0

Alcorn	25.3
Benton	7.7
Chickasaw	16.9
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	18.9
Itawamba	15.1
Kemper	12.3
Lee	40.6
Lowndes	46.6
Marshall	24.5
Monroe	33.9
Noxubee	16.8
Oktibbeha	26.2
Pontotoc	17.2
Prentiss	17.9
Tippah	15.1
Tishomingo	13.9
Union	18.9
Webster	10.6
Winston	19.2

NEW YORK

State total	16,851.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,000.0

Allegany	44.0
Broome	212.7
Cattaraugus	80.2
Chatauqua	145.4
Chemung	98.7
Chenango	43.2
Cortland	41.1
Delaware	43.5
Otsego	51.9
Schoharie	22.6
Schuyler	15.0
Steuben	97.7
Tioga	37.8
Tompkins	66.2

NORTH CAROLINA

State total	4,556.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	939.7

Alexander	15.6
Alleghany	7.7
Ashe	19.8
Avery	12.0
Buncombe	130.1
Burke	52.7
Caldwell	49.6
Cherokee	16.3
Clay	5.5
Davie	16.7
Forsyth	189.4
Graham	6.4
Haywood	39.7
Henderson	36.1
Jackson	17.8
McDowell	26.7
Macon	14.9
Madison	17.2
Mitchell	13.9
Polk	11.4
Rutherford	45.0
Stokes	22.3
Surry	48.2
Swain	8.4
Transylvania	16.4
Watauga	17.5
Wilkes	45.3
Yadkin	22.8
Yancey	14.0

OHIO

State total	9,706.4

Population of counties in Appalachia	1,119.5
Adams	20.0
Athens	47.0
Belmont	83.9
Brown	25.2
Carroll	20.9
Clermont	80.5
Coshocton	32.2
Gallia	26.1
Guernsey	38.6
Harrison	18.0
Highland	29.7
Hocking	20.2
Holmes	21.6
Jackson	29.4
Jefferson	99.2
Lawrence	55.4
Meigs	22.1
Monroe	15.3
Morgan	12.7
Muskingum	79.1
Noble	11.0
Perry	27.8
Pike	19.4
Ross	61.2
Scioto	84.2
Tuscarawas	76.8
Vinton	10.3
Washington	51.7

PENNSYLVANIA

State total	11,319.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	5,930.8
Allegheny	1,628.6
Armstrong	79.5
Beaver	207.0
Bedford	42.5
Blair	137.3
Bradford	54.9
Bulter	114.7
Cambria	203.3
Cameron	7.6
Carbon	52.9
Centre	78.6
Clarion	37.4
Clearfield	81.5
Clinton	37.6
Columbia	53.5
Crawford	78.0
Elk	37.3
Erie	250.7
Fayette	169.3
Forest	4.5
Fulton	10.6
Greene	39.4
Huntingdon	39.5
Indiana	75.4
Jefferson	46.8
Juniata	15.9
Lackawanna	234.5
Lawrence	113.0
Luzerne	347.0
Lycoming	109.4
McKean	54.5
Mercer	127.5
Mifflin	44.3
Monroe	39.6
Montour	16.7
Northumberland	104.1
Perry	26.6
Pike	9.1
Potter	16.5
Schuylkill	173.0
Snyder	25.9
Somerset	77.5
Sullivan	6.3
Susquehanna	33.1
Tioga	36.6

Union	25.6
Venango	65.3
Warren	45.6
Washington	217.3
Wayne	28.2
Westmoreland	353.6
Wyoming	16.8

SOUTH CAROLINA

State total	2,389.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	586.5
Anderson	98.5
Cherokee	35.2
Greenville	209.8
Oconee	40.2
Pickens	46.0
Spartanburg	156.8

TENNESSEE

State total	3,567.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,607.6
Anderson	60.0
Bledsoe	7.8
Blount	57.5
Bradley	38.3
Campbell	27.9
Cannon	8.5
Carter	41.6
Claiborne	19.1
Clay	7.3
Cocke	23.4
Coffee	28.6
Cumberland	19.1
De Kalb	10.8
Fentress	13.3
Franklin	25.5
Grainger	12.5
Greene	42.2
Grundy	11.5
Hamblen	33.1
Hamilton	238.0
Hancock	7.8
Hawkins	30.5
Jackson	9.2
Jefferson	21.5
Johnson	10.8
Knox	250.5
Loudon	23.8
McMinn	33.7
Macon	12.2
Marion	21.0
Meigs	5.1
Monroe	23.3
Morgan	14.3
Overton	14.7
Pickett	4.4
Polk	12.2
Putnam	29.2
Rhea	15.9
Roane	39.1
Scott	15.4
Sequatchie	5.9
Sevier	24.3
Smith	12.1
Sullivan	114.1
Unicoi	15.1
Union	8.5
Van Buren	3.4
Warren	23.1
Washington	64.8
White	15.6

VIRGINIA

State total	3,866.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	500.3
Alleghany	12.1

Bath	5.3
Bland	6.0
Botetourt	16.7
Buchanan	36.7
Carroll	23.2
Craig	3.4
Dickenson	20.2
Floyd	10.5
Giles	17.2
Grayson	17.4
Highland	3.2
Lee	25.8
Pulaski	27.3
Russell	26.3
Scott	25.8
Smyth	31.1
Tazewell	44.8
Washington	38.1
Wise	43.6
Wythe	22.0
Population of independent cities in Appalachia.	
Norton	5.0
Clifton Forge	5.3
Covington	11.1
Galax	5.3
Bristol	17.1

WEST VIRGINIA

State total	1,860.4
Population of Counties in Appalachia	1,860.4
Barbour	15.5
Berkeley	33.8
Boone	28.7
Braxton	15.2
Brooke	28.9
Cabell	108.2
Calhoun	8.0
Clay	11.9
Doddridge	7.0
Fayette	61.7
Gilmer	8.0
Grant	8.3
Greenbrier	34.4
Hampshire	11.7
Hancock	39.6
Hardy	9.3
Harrison	77.9
Jackson	18.5
Jefferson	18.7
Kanawha	252.9
Lewis	19.7
Lincoln	20.3
Logan	61.6
McDowell	71.4
Marion	63.7
Marshall	38.0
Mason	24.5
Mercer	68.2
Mineral	22.4
Mingo	39.7
Monongalia	55.6
Monroe	11.6
Morgan	8.4
Nicholas	25.4
Ohio	68.4
Pendleton	8.1
Pleasants	7.1
Pocahantos	10.1
Preston	27.2
Putnam	23.6
Raleigh	77.8
Randolph	26.3
Ritchie	10.9
Roane	15.7
Summers	15.6
Taylor	15.0
Tucker	7.7

Tyler	10.0	Wetzel	19.3
Upshur	18.3	Wirt	4.4
Wayne	39.0	Wood	78.3
Webster	13.7	Wyoming	34.8

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Appalachian Data Book

A compilation of statistical data for the Appalachian Region, Appalachian States, counties and subregions prepared in a looseleaf format. Included is a bibliography that lists publications containing significant statistics on population, employment and labor force, health and education, construction and other areas of information pertinent to regional analysis and planning.

The Appalachian Region: A Statistical Appendix of Comparative Indicators

The purpose of this compilation of data is to compare social and economic conditions and trends in Appalachia, both within the Region and with conditions and trends in the Nation. The geographic units compared are: the United States, each of the 13 Appalachian States, and the Appalachian portion of each State.

State and Regional Development Plans in Appalachia 1968

A summary of Appalachian State Plans as of Fiscal Year 1968.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1

Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., in 1966. This report investigates the ownership, condition, and use of timber within Appalachia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 2

Recreation as an Industry

A report prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource

Planning Associates of Washington, D.C., in 1966. The purpose of this study is to determine the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area: the creation of jobs, the generation of incomes, the stimulation of public and private investment and the attitudes, institutions, and facilities that foster economic growth. The study consisted of a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the data of input-output tables and available national and regional accounts.

Appalachian Research Report No. 3

Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System

This report contains the results of a study conducted for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Management and Economics Research, Inc., Palo Alto, California, 1967. The objectives of the study were to establish guidelines for the use of the Appalachian Regional Commission in recommending the location and financing of airport projects within the Region. Both air carrier (commercial service) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

Appalachian Research Report No. 4

Industrial Location Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations

This Report summarizes the 25 industries discussed in detail in the Location Research Study Reports Nos. 1-8; 9-16; and 17-25. This report is an account of how and why they were selected, a summary and synthesis of major findings and conclusions and series of recommendations designed to make Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5–6–7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 1-8; 9-16; and 17-25

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by the Fantus Company, Inc., of New York City, these reports convey a systematic rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries. The objective of this research was to identify, examine and evaluate all significant elements of industrial location as they relate directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Appalachian Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 5

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 1-8

No. 1—The Paper and Allied Products Industry
No. 2—The Textile Mill Products Industry
No. 3—The Apparel Industry
No. 4—The Printing and Allied Industries
No. 5—The Electrical Component Parts Industry
No. 6—The Textile Machinery/Pumps and Valves Industry
No. 7—The Office Machinery Industry
No. 8—The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 6

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 9-16

No. 9—The Chlor-Alkali Industry
No. 10—Materials Handling Equipment
No. 11—The Mobile Home and Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
No. 12—The Instruments and Controls Industry

No. 13—The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
No. 14—The Metal Stampings Industry
No. 15—The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
No. 16—The Primary Aluminum Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 17-25

No. 17—The Nonferrous Castings Industry
No. 18—The Malleable and Ductile Iron Castings and Steel Forgings Industry
No. 19—The Foamed Plastic Products Industry
No. 20—The Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals Industry
No. 21—Meat and Poultry Processing, Dried and Frozen Products Industry
No. 22—The Plastics and Powder Metal Products Industry
No. 23—The Refractory Metals Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 8

Preliminary Analysis for Developing of Central Appalachia

This preliminary report is an attempt to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, an area which comprises 60 counties in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 9

State and Regional Development Plans in Appalachia—1968.

This report contains a summary of State and regional plans for Appalachia during F.Y. 1968.

Appalachian Research Report No. 10

Report of the Status of Secondary Vocational Education in Appalachia

The purposes of this study are (a) to provide a general description of the vocational education program within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and (b) to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

Health Advisory Committee Report, March 1966
Education Advisory Committee Report, 1968

The above publications may be obtained by writing to the Publication Department, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235

APPENDIX C

This appendix contains lists of projects approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission during FY 68. The lists include State-wide totals for Section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act (Land Stabilization and Erosion Control) and specific project listings approved under Section 202 (Demonstration Health), Section 211 (Vocational Education), and Section 214 (Supplemental Grants).

LAND STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION—SECTION 203

State	ARC Funds FY 65-66	ARC Funds FY 67	ARC Funds FY 68
Alabama	$ 893,000	$ 443,000	$ 398,130
Georgia	325,000	161,000	138,600
Kentucky	747,000	371,000	317,610
Maryland	92,000	45,000	39,870
Mississippi			253,920
New York	592,000	294,000	259,650
North Carolina	488,000	242,000	207,720
Pennsylvania	832,000	413,000	354,060
Ohio	433,000	215,000	184,110
South Carolina	128,000	153,000	80,460
Tennessee	877,000	345,000	353,520
Virginia	368,000	182,000	157,110
West Virginia	600,000	298,000	255,240
Total ARC Funds	$6,375,000	$3,162,000	$3,000,000

DEMONSTRATION HEALTH PROGRAM—SECTION 202

ALABAMA

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Mental Health Recruitment Pro.	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	$ 176,150	$ 134,900
District Health Center	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	436,934	414,066
Educational Television Proposal	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	18,050	17,470
Allied Health Ed. Linkage	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	37,500	37,500
Comprehensive Health Record Information Center	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	76,717	75,819
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$ 745,351	$ 679,755
GEORGIA				
Gordon County Hospital	Construction	Gordon	$ 50,000	$ 40,000
Development of Comprehensive Speech and Hearing Center	Operation	Floyd	73,331	68,281
Const. of Fannin Co. Health Center	Construction	Fannin	137,000	109,300
Solid Waste Disposal System	Operation	11 Counties	849,467	734,577
Recruitment for Health Careers	Operation	11 Counties	37,937	37,332
Nurse Training-Associate Degree	Operation	Whitfield	42,502	42,302
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,190,237	$1,031,792

KENTUCKY

Ext. of Services, Corbin Day Care Center	Operation	Whitley	$ 43,440	$ 39,640
Home Health Service Program, Hazard Appalachian Hospital	Operation	Perry	129,742	79,851
Development of Community Service Program, Mental Health and Mental Retardation—Wilderness Road Area	Operation	Clay, Knox, Laurel and Whitley Counties	22,420	17,020
Development of an 11-Co. Regional Environment Health Program	Operation	11-County area	191,729	188,189
Home Health Service-Implementation and Operational Support of Regional Network	Operation	11-County area	330,505	329,465
Appalachian Regional Hospitals, Inc., School of Professional Nursing	Operation	Harlan	102,029	43,605
Frontier Nursing Service, Home Health Program	Operation	Leslie	63,019	20,387
Supportive Service—Home Health Service	Operation	Bell	35,570	17,940
Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital	Construction	Perry	1,405,000	983,500
Community Services—Mental Health, Mental Retardation Program	Operation	5-County area	614,792	256,864
Supportive Services, Home Health Service	Operation	Breathitt	34,099	16,417
Whitesburg Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	Letcher and Knott	140,004	43,697
Whitesburg Appalachian Regional Hospital	Construction	Letcher and Knott	25,000	12,800

Demonstration Health Program—Section 202—Continued

KENTUCKY—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Jenkins Clinic Hospital Foundation Inc. Home Health Agency	Operation	Letcher, Knott Pike and Floyd	69,232	24,996
Supportive Services, Home Health Service	Operation	Knott	34,099	16,417
Homeplace Clinic and Hospital Home Health Service	Operation	Perry	67,255	28,566
Home Health Service Program	Operation	Whitley	33,170	16,907
Lend-A-Hand Center, Home Care Service	Operation	Knott	33,867	15,446
Laurel Co. Health Dept.—Home Service Program	Operation	Laurel	28,354	14,498
Knox Co. Health Dept.—Home Service Program	Operation	Knox	28,354	14,498
Clay Co. Health Dept.—Home Service Program	Operation	Clay	57,628	20,185
Middleboro Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	Bell	80,763	32,292
Construction of a 15 Bed Mental Health Unit, Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital	Construction	Whitley	558,425	406,740
Community Services—Community Mental Health—Mental Retardation Program	Operation	Harlan and Bell	70,820	44,220
Memorial Hospital	Construction	Clay	1,846,520	1,292,564
Multiphasic Screening Program	Operation	11-County Area	386,971	307,942
Dental Health (Fluoridation)	Operation	7-County Area	13,807	8,960

Community Medicine Field Prof.	Operation	7-County Area	99,230	96,222
Laurel Nursing Home	Construction	Harlan	660,000	125,000
Pineville Community Hospital and Nursing Home	Operation	Bell	987,380	368,404
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$8,193,224	$4,883,232

NORTH CAROLINA

Regional General Hospital and Out Patient Fac.	Construction	Burke	$4,750,000	$2,216,000
Regional Health Council of E. Appalachia, Inc., Sattellite Youth Camp	Construction	Burke	71,205	56,964
Western Piedmont Community Col., Health Manpower Ed. Program	Operation	Burke	283,379	261,528
Public Health Component	Operation	Burke	347,430	338,774
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$5,452,014	$2,873,266

OHIO

Ohio Valley Mental Retardation Evaluation Unit	Operation	Athens	$ 168,633	$ 149,223
Holzer Medical Center	Construction	Gallia	10,677,444	3,500,000
Practical Nurses Training Health Manpower Development	Operation	Athens, Hocking and Vinton Counties	46,564	19,963
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$10,892,641	$3,669,186

DEMONSTRATION HEALTH PROGRAM—SECTION 202—Continued

SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Comprehensive Reh. Center, Greenville Hospital	Construction	Greenville	$2,267,800	$1,814,240
Health, Manpower Development Spartanburg General Hospital	Operation	Spartanburg	87,713	43,591
Dental Health Demonstration	Operation	Pickens	117,015	108,220
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,472,528	$1,966,051

VIRGINIA

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Expansion of Local Services in Appalachian Health Demo.	Operation		$ 387,447	$ 353,295
Purchase of Service Extended Care Services	Operation	7-County Area	45,000	45,000
Purchase of Services (Hospitalization Patient Transportation and Home Health Service)	Operation	7-County Area	55,000	55,000
Lee County Health Center	Construction	Lee	152,012	121,610
Clintwood Health Clinic	Construction	Dickenson	121,581	97,265
Scott County Health Center	Construction	Scott	152,777	122,222
Buchanon County Health Center	Construction	Buchanon	269,751	215,801
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,183,568	$1,010,193

WEST VIRGINIA

Vaccination Program	Operation	9 counties	$ 248,563	$ 245,860
Dental Health Program	Operation		463,313	429,690
Public Health Education Program	Operation	9 counties	51,614	50,245
24 hour Referral Service	Operation	Mercer	118,525	117,551
Manpower and Training (College Level)	Operation	Mercer	112,374	112,050
Tuberculosis Control Program	Operation	Mercer	74,695	72,485
Coordinated Program of Screening Referral and Follow-Up for Children with Heart Disease	Operation	9 counties	137,315	123,327
Extended Care Facility	Construction	Mercer	467,590	374,072
Extended Care Facility	Construction	McDowell	482,590	386,072
Extended Care Facility	Construction	Wyoming	341,284	273,027
Home Health Service	Operation	9 counties	131,097	130,104
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,628,960	$2,314,483

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES—SECTION 211

ALABAMA

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Lauderdale City Area Voc. Ed. Fac.	Killen	Lauderdale	$ 350,000	$ 175,000	$ 105,000
Bessemer State Tech. Inst.	Bessemer	Jefferson	60,000	30,000	18,000
Expansion J. F. Drake Tech. Trade School	Huntsville	Madison	600,000	300,000	150,000

3

Vocational Education Facilities—Section 211—Continued

ALABAMA—*Continued*

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Huntsville Area Voc. Tech. Center	Huntsville	Madison	597,600	77,837	220,963
Cordova Area Voc. School	Cordova	Walker	50,973	25,486	15,292
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,658,573	$ 608,323	$ 509,255
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				$1,035,860	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$1,644,183]	

GEORGIA

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Calhoun H. S. Tech. School	Cahoun	Gordon	$ 36,573	$ 15,823	$
Habersham Co. H. S. Tech. School	Demoreset	Habersham	250,000	125,000	75,000
Chattooga High Area Voc. School	Summerville	Chattooga	250,000	125,000	75,000
Carroll Co. Voc. Tech. School	Carrollton	Carroll	30,000	15,000	
Cherokee H. S. Voc. Tech. School	Canton	Cherokee	13,252	6,625	
Forsyth County Voc. Ed. H. S.	Cumming	Forsyth	300,000	150,000	90,000
Paulding Co. Voc. H. S.	Dallas	Paulding	250,000	125,000	75,000
N. Whitfield Co. Voc. Ed.	Dalton	Whitfield	71,188	30,000	26,000

Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,201,013	$ 592,448	$ 341,000
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				1,005,000	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[1 597,448]	

KENTUCKY

Harlan Co. Area Voc. Ed. School	Harlan	Harlan	$ 117,240	$ 58,620	$ 35,172
Hazard Voc. Tech. Area School	Hazard	Perry	250,000	125,000	75,000
Ashland Area Voc. Tech School	Ashland	Boyd	210,000	105,000	63,000
Greenup Co. Ext. Center	South Shore	Greenup	48,830	24,415	14,649
Green Co. Ext. Center	Greenburg	Green	50,060	25,030	15,018
Hazard Area Voc. Ed. School (Equip.)	Hazard	Perry	80,000	40,000	24,000
Ashland Area Voc. Ed. School (Equip.)	Ashland	Boyd	184,190	92,095	55,257
Knott Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. (Equip.)	Hindma	Knott	80,000	40,000	24,000
Madison Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. Center	Richmond	Madison	375,000	187,500	112,500
Clark Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. Center	Winchester	Clark	375,000	187,500	112,500
Somerset Area Voc. Ed. School	Somerset	Pulaski	350,000	16,640	105,000
Breathitt Co. Voc. Ed. School	Jackson	Breathitt	116,000	58,000	34,800
Green City Voc. Ext. Center	Greenburg	Green	75,000	37,500	22,500
Greenup City Voc. Ext. Center	South Shore	Greenup	85,001	42,500	25,501
Tech. Inst., Morehead State Un.	Morehead	Rowan	1,000,000	500,000	300,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$3,396,321	$1,539,800	$1,018,897
Total Projects Aproved FY 65-67				2,133,813	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$3,673,613]	

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES—SECTION 211—Continued

MARYLAND

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Addition to Agr. Center Northern H. S.	Oakland	Garrett	$ 90,000	$ 26,100	
Addition to Voc. Center, Southern H. S.	Oakland	Garrett	295,384	86,584	
Allegany Area Voc. Tech. Center	Cumberland	Allegany	350,000	169,400	
Southern H. S. Voc. Ed.	Oakland	Garrett	23,000	23,000	
Dental Hygiene Equip., Alleg. Com. College	Cumberland	Allegany	107,044	26,736	$ 26,786
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$ 865,428	$ 331,820	$ 26,786
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				600,000	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$931,820]	

MISSISSIPPI

Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center	Columbus	Lowndes	$ 630,000	$ 300,000	
Pontotoc Ridge Area Voc. Tech. Training Center	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	450,000	175,000	$ 135,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,080,000	$ 475,000	$ 135,000
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$ 475,000]	

NEW YORK

Southern Cayuga Lake Occupational Center	Ithaca	Tompkins	$1,811,170	$ 167,066	$ 150,000
Cortland Co. Occupational Ed. Center	Homer	Cortland	1,831,900	211,494	150,000
Otsego Co. Area Occupational Center	Milford	Ostego	1,200,000	166,455	150,000
North Cattaraugus Voc. Ed. School	Ellicottville	Cattaraugus	1,523,750	313,872	150,000
S. Cattaraugus Area Occ. Ed. Center	Olean	Cattaraugus	1,317,500	279,552	150,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$7,684,320	$1,138,439	$ 750,000
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				896,820	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$2,035,259]	

NORTH CAROLINA

Ashville Voc. Ed. Fac.	Ashville	Buncombe	$1,100,000	$ 275,000	$ 125,000
Allegany Co. High School Voc. Ed.	Sparta	Allegany	173,000	86,500	
Voc. Ed. Fac. N. Surrey, Elkin and Mt. Airy		Surrey	923,400	229,717	208,882
Marion—McDowell Tech. Inst.	Marion	McDowell	300,000	150,000	90,000
Watauga Co. Consolidated H. S.	Boone	Watauga	267,656	133,828	57,347
Avery Co. Consolidated H. S.	Newland	Avery	64,000	46,286	17,714
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,828,056	$ 921,331	$ 498,943
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				1,004,160	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$1,925,491]	

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES—SECTION 211—Continued

OHIO

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Belmont Co. Joint Voc. Ed. School	St. Clairsville	Belmont	$2,523,926	$ 770,400	$ 553,526
Muskingum Area Joint Voc. Ed.	Zanesville	Muskingum	40,000	20,000	
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,563,926	$ 790,400	$ 553,526
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				1,083,540	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$1,873,940]	

PENNSYLVANIA

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
Alleg. Co. Parkway, West Area Voc. Tech. School	N. Fayette Twp.	Allegheny	$ 4,573,868	$ 375,000	
Jefferson Co., DuBois Area Voc. Tech. School	Winslow Twp.	Jefferson	4,600,962	187,500	
Altoona Area Voc. Tech. School	Altoona	Blair	7,000,000	274,000	$ 346,000
Hazleton Area Voc. Ed. Tech. School	Hazleton	Luzerne	3,357,670	289,000	
Indiana Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Whiter Twp.	Indiana	3,719,382	350,000	
Greene Co. Area Voc. Ed. Tech. School	Waynesburg	Greene	1,979,630	142,500	
Greater Johnstown Area Voc. Tech. School	Richland Twp.	Cambria	10,061,600	450,000	

Clearfield Co. Voc. Tech. School	Clearfield	Clearfield	2,998,966	346,500	....
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$38,292,078	$2,414,500	$ 346,000
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				2,789,507	
Total Section 211 Funds FY				[$5,204,007]	

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pickens Co. Area Voc. Ed. Center	Liberty	Pickens	$ 300,000	$ 75,000	$ 90,000
Spartanburg Co. Area Voc. Ed. High School	Moore	Spartanburg	750,000	187,500	225,000
Expansion of McDuffiie H. S.	Anderson	Anderson	500,000	125,000	150,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,550,000	$ 387,500	$ 465,000
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				923,700	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$1,311,200]	

TENNESSEE

Tri-Cities State Area Voc. Ed.	Blountville	Campbell	$ 320,000	$ 160,000	$ 96,000
Livingston State Area Voc. Ed.	Livingston	Overton	80,000	40,000	24,000
Crossville State Area Voc. Ed.	Crossville	Cumberland	30,000	15,000	9,000
Athens State Area Voc. Ed.	Athens	McMinn	80,000	40,000	24,000
Jacksboro State Area Voc. Ed.	Jacksboro	Campbell	30,000	15,000	9,000
Morristown State Area Voc. Ed.	Morristown	Hamblen	105,000	52,500	31,500
Elizabethton State Area Voc. Ed.	Elizabethton	Carter	180,000	90,000	54,000

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES—SECTION 211—Continued

TENNESSEE—*Continued*

Name of Project	Town	County	Total Cost	Section 211	ARC Section 214
McMinnville State Area Voc. Ed.	McMinnville	Warren	230,000	115,000	69,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$1,055,000	$ 527,500	$ 316,500
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				1,058,000	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$1,585,500]	
VIRGINIA					
Wise Co. Voc. Ed. School	Wise	Wise	$ 183,000	$ 69,540	$ 43,536
Lee Co. Voc. Ed. School	Ben Hur	Lee	790,000	300,200	229,179
Smyth Co. Voc. Ed. School	Chilhowie	Smyth	880,000	299,712	184,800
Russell Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Lebanon	Russell	1,000,000	380,000	272,100
Tazewell Co. Voc. Ed. School	Tazewell	Tazewell	39,666	15,000	8,000
Dickenson Co. Voc. Ed. School	Clincko	Dickenson	50,096	15,000	10,000
Tazewell Area Community College	Richlands	Tazewell	51,120	2,164	11,824
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,993,882	$1,081,616	$ 759,439
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				2,422,016	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$3,503,632]	

WEST VIRGINIA

Monongalia Co. Voc. Ed. School	Morgantown	Monongalia	$ 187,062	$ 93,531	....
Mingo Co. Voc. Ed. School	Pigeon Creek	Mingo	500,000	250,000	$ 100,000
Harrison Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Clarksburg	Harrison	1,734,000	867,000	....
Putnam Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Eleanor	Putnam	48,538	24,269	....
Total Projects Approved FY 68			$2,469,600	$1,234,800	$ 100,000
Total Projects Approved FY 65-67				930,500	
Total Section 211 Funds FY 65-66-67-68				[$2,165,300]	

Supplement to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214

ALABAMA

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
University of Alabama, Library Fac. Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	$2,656,861	$ 671,686	$ 266,742
Little River Canyon Mouth Park	Land and Water Cons.		Cherokee	149,587	74,794	44,876
Cypress Creek Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage	Florence	Lauderdale	1,987,400	289,384** 306,836	397,480
Art, Music & Auditorium Complex Florence State College	Hi. Ed.	Florence	Lauderdale	840,741	280,157	440,402

Supplement to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

ALABAMA—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Alabama State Dept., N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	57 counties		1,223,060	611,530	366,918
Multi-Purpose Bus. Adm., Jacksonville State University	Hi. Ed.	Jacksonville	Calhoun	1,566,687	522,229	100,000
College of General Studies, Learning Resources Bldg., Un. of Alabama	Hi. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	2,266,050	755,350	400,000
Lauderdale Co. Area Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Killen	Lauderdale	350,000	175,000	105,000
Area Tech. H. S. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1,500,000	750,000	325,000
Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Moulton	Lawrence	265,220	132,610	79,300
N. W. Regional Libr. and Winfield Public Library	Library	Winfield	Marion	279,725	167,835	55,945
Rogersville Pub. Library	Library	Rogersville	Lauderdale	100,000	60,000	20,000
J. F. Drake Tech. Trade School	Voc. Ed.	Huntsville	Madison	600,000	300,000*	150,000
Bessmer State Tech. Institute	Voc. Ed.	Bessemer	Jefferson	60,000	30,000*	18,000
Cordova Area Voc. School	Voc. Ed.	Cordova	Walker	50,972	25,486*	15,292
Huntsville Area Voc. School	Voc. Ed.	Huntsville	Madison	597,600	77,837*	220,963
Classroom Complex Bldg., Un. of Alabama	Hi. Ed.	Huntsville	Madison	1,260,000	420,000	150,000
Cullman Co. Voc. Ed. Tech. H. S.	Voc. Ed.		Cullman	1,000,000	500,000	300,000
Shelby Co. Library	Library	Columbiana	Shelby	200,000	120,000	40,000

Calhoun-Cleburn Mental Health	PL 88-164	Anniston	Calhoun	900,000	585,000	135,000
Northwest Alabama Mental Health	PL 88-164	Hamilton	Marion	779,874	506,918	116,981
Alexandria City State Jr. College	Hi. Ed.	Alexandria City	Tallapoosa	1,045,650	367,078	210,530
Point Park Recreation Area	B.O.R.	Florence	Lauderdale	490,692	245,346	100,000
Little River Canyon Mouth Park	B.O.R.		Cherokee	370,000	185,000	111,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$20,540,119	$7,437,369 289,384** 433,323*	$4,169,429
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						7,380,974
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$11,550,403]

GEORGIA

Bremen Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Bremen	Haralson	$ 500,000	$ 250,000	$ 150,000
Calhoun Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Calhoun	Gordon	2,700,000	810,000	225,000
Ellijay Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Ellijay	Gilmer	927,600	187,233** 91,047	250,000
Habersham Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Demorset	Habersham	78,340	39,170	23,500
Dalton Municipal Airport	Airport	Dalton	Whitfield	134,094	67,047	40,228
Habersham Co. H. S. Voc. Tech.	Voc. Ed.	Demorset	Habersham	250,000	125,000*	75,000
Carroll Co. Airport	Airport	Carrollton	Carroll	708,892	354,446	212,668

** Denotes Section 212 money

* Denotes Section 211 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

GEORGIA *-Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Habersham Co. Airport	Airport	Cornelia	Habersham	68,580	34,290	20,574
Chattooga High Area Voc. School	Voc. Ed.	Summerville	Chattooga	250,000	125,000*	75,000
Floyd Co. (Shannon) Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Shannon	Floyd	185,900	55,770	92,950
Cherokee Regional Library	Library	LaFayette	Walker	400,000	200,000	75,000
N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	50 School Districts		433,332	216,666	130,000
Cedartown Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Cedartown	Polk	660,000	198,000	200,000
Glancey Memorial Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Duluth	Gwinnett	617,198	308,599	185,159
Forsyth Co. Voc. High School	Voc. Ed.	Cumming	Forsyth	300,000	150,000*	90,000
Paulding Co. Voc. High School	Voc. Ed.	Dallas	Paulding	250,000	125,000*	75,000
Towns City Hospital	Hill-Burton	Hiawasee	Towns	839,940	335,976	108,000
N. Whitfield Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Dalton	Whitfield	71,188	30,000*	26,000
Hall Co. Community Mental Health Center	PL 88–164	Gainsville	Hall	1,023,966	511,983	307,060
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$10,399,117	$3,473,020 187,233** 555,000*	$2,361,139
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						5,021,292
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$7,382,431]

KENTUCKY

Methodist Hospital	Hill-Burton	Pikeville	Pike	$ 700,000	$ 446,180	$ 112,000
Berea College Hospital Extended Care	Hill-Burton	Berea	Madison	625,047	275,000	93,000
Harlan Co. Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Harlan	Harlan	117,240	58,620*	35,172
Pattie A. Clay Hospital	Hill-Burton	Richmond	Madison	3,035,000	1,000,000	350,000
Madison Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Richmond	Madison	375,000	187,500*	112,500
Clark Co. Voc. Extension Center	Voc. Ed.	Winchester	Clark	375,000	187,500*	112,500
Clinton Co. Public Library	Library	Albany	Clinton	121,200	76,259	20,701
Green Co. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Greenburg	Green	50,060	25,030*	15,018
Hazard Voc. Tech. Area School	Voc. Ed.	Hazard	Perry	250,000	125,000*	75,000
Ashland Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Ashland	Boyd	210,000	105,000*	63,000
Greenup Co. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	South Shore	Greenup	48,830	24,415*	14,649
Hazard Area Voc. School (Equip.)	Voc. Ed.	Hazard	Perry	80,000	40,000*	24,000
Ashland Area Voc. School (Equip.)	Voc. Ed.	Ashland	Boyd	184,190	92,095*	55,257
Knott Co. Voc. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Hindman	Knott	80,000	40,000*	24,000
Breathitt Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Jackson	Breathitt	116,000	58,000*	34,800
Clark Co. Comp. H. S.	Voc. Ed.	Winchester	Clark	130,000	65,000	39,000
Madison Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Richmond	Madison	80,000	40,000	24,000
Mayo Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Paintsville	Johnson	200,000	100,000	60,000
Harlan Co. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Harlan	Harlan	100,000	50,000	30,000
Somerset Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Puaski	350,000	16,640* 158,360	105,000
Green City Voc. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Greenburg	Green	75,000	37,500*	22,500
Greenup City Voc. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	South Shore	Greenup	85,000	42,500*	25,500
Marymouth Hospital	Hill-Burton	London	Laurel	1,650,000	500,000	175,000

* Denotes Section 211 money

** Denotes Section 212 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

KENTUCKY—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Morehead State Un. (Tech. Inst.)	Voc. Ed.	Morehead	Rowan	1,000,000	500,000*	300,000
Methodist Hospital	Hill-Burton	Pikeville	Pike	4,521,924	1,430,000	640,000
Laurels Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Harlan	Harlan	660,000	301,000	102,000
Pineville Community Hospital and Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Pineville	Bell	987,380	313,500	108,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$15,206,871	$4,755,299 1,539,800*	$2,772,597
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						4,832,899
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$7,605,496]

MARYLAND

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Little Youghiogheny Watershed	Watershed	Oakland	Garratt	$ 441,005	$ 220,502	$ 132,301
Allegany Community College	Hi. Ed.	Cumberland	Allegany	4,476,725	1,000,000	1,023,128
Hagerstown Municipal Airport	Airport	Hagerstown	Washington	145,045	72,522	43,514
Sharpsburg Water System	F.H.A.	Sharpsburg	Washington	969,700	173,000	426,700
N.D.E.A.	NDEA		Allegany and Garrett Cos.	199,374	99,867	59,920
Regional Health Center	Hill-Burton	Cumberland	Allegany	1,151,805	100,000	691,000

Reigonal Health Center	Hill-Burton	Cumberland	Allegany	457,130	207,217	158,400
Cresaptown Sanitary Sewage Disp.	F.H.A.	Cresaptown	Allegany	100,000	33,320	46,680
Westernport Municipal Park	Land Cons.	Westernport	Allegany	52,768	26,384	15,830
Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area	F.H.A.	Cumberland	Allegany	106,252	53,126	23,025
Westernport Branch—Alleg. Lib.	Library	Westernport	Allegany	150,000	45,000	75,000
Allegany Community College	Hi. Ed.	Cumberland	Allegany	1,601,024		304,218
Hygiene Equip., Alleg. Com. Col.	Voc. Ed.	Cumberland	Allegany	107,044	26,736*	26,786
Garrett Co. Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Oakland	Garrett	223,600	74,533	104,347
LaVale Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage	LaVale	Allegany	28,000	3,911** 1,490	3,089
Sharpsburg Water System	F.H.A.	Sharpsburg	Washington	34,017		34,017
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$10,243,849	$2,106,961 26,736* 3,911**	$3,167,955
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						1,835,017
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$5,002,972]

MISSISSIPPI

Cadaretta Water Assn. Inc.	F.H.A.	Gore Springs	Webster	$ 149,800	$ 14,860	$ 44,940
Yellow Creek Water, Assn.	F.H.A.	Macon	Winston	48,000	8,600	14,400
Northwest Kemper Water Assn.	F.H.A.	Preston	Kemper	361,000	64,700	108,300
East Pontotoc Water Assn.	F.H.A.	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	400,000	50,000	50,000

* Denotes Section 211 money

** Denotes Section 212 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Lagrange Water System	F.H.A.	Eupora	Choctaw	117,000	17,000	30,000
NDEA	NDEA	New Albany	Union	8,900	4,450	2,670
Resource Material Library, Fulton Jr. High School	NDEA	Fulton	Itawamba	3,317	1,659	995
Northeast Miss. Jr. College	Hi. Ed.	Booneville	Prentiss	770,216	296,936	240,403
Adm. and Classroom Bldg., Un. of Mississippi	Hi. Ed.	State College	Oktibbeha	2,812,500	937,500	450,000
Pontotoc Ridge Area Voc. Tech. Training Center	Voc. Ed.	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	450,000	175,000* 50,000	135,000
Library Bldg. Mississippi State College for Women	Hi. Ed.	Columbus	Lowndes	1,000,000	333,300	444,119
Itawamba Jr. College	Hi. Ed.	Fulton	Itawamba	550,944	220,377	185,567
Golden Triangle Regional Airport	Airport	Columbus	Lowndes	1,749,870	874,935	51,625
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$8,421,547	$2,874,317 175,000*	$1,758,019
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						$1,758,019

NEW YORK

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Margaretville Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Margaretville	Delaware	$ 1,342,000	$ 447,333	$ 300,000

Cooperstown Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Cooperstown	Ostago	618,000	185,400	131,016
Village of Friendship Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Friendship	Allegheny	351,100	105,330	82,802
Southern Chautauqua Co. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Harmony	Chautauqua	1,781,500	500,000	224,580
Cayuga Lake Park	L&W.	Ithaca	Tompkins	500,000	250,000	150,000
Southern Cayuga Lake Occ. Center	Voc. Ed.	Ithaca	Tompkins	1,811,170	201,917* 167,066	150,000
Corning Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage	Corning	Steuben	968,000	247,634** 42,766	178,305
Cortland Co. Occupational Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Homer	Cortland	1,831,900	211,494* 211,494	150,000
Otsego Co. Area Occupational Center	Voc. Ed.	Milford	Otsego	1,200,000	166,455*	150,000
North Area Occup. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.		Boces, Cattaraugus, Erie and Wyoming	1,523,750	313,872*	150,000
S. Center Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Olean	Cattaraugus	1,317,500	279,522*	150,000
Salmanca Sewage Disposal Fac.	Sewage	Salmanca	Cattaraugus	2,351,000	87,342** 705,300	150,000
Corning Community College, Nurses Training	Hill-Burton	Corning	Steuben	669,942	374,059	99,787
Cortland Co. Airport	Airport	Cortlandville	Cortland	66,000	33,000	11,140
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$16,331,862	$3,021,748 1,173,290* 334,976**	$2,077,630
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						4,847,973
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$6,925,603]

** Denotes Section 212 money

* Denotes Section 211 money

Supplement to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Western Carolina College Health Retardation Facility	PL 88-164	Cullowkee	Jackson	$ 579,768	$ 302,254	$ 100,000
Wilkes General Hospital	Hill-Burton	N. Wilkesboro	Wilkes	1,725,000	862,400	157,000
Dillsboro Disposal Plant	Sewage	Dillsboro	Jackson	77,200	23,160**	38,600
Andrew Murphy Airport	Airport	Andrew	Cherokee	269,526	134,763	39,350
Brevard Sewage Treatment Fac.	Sewage	Brevard	Transylvania	303,100	90,930	151,550
Tryon Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Tryon	Polk	592,000	177,600**	118,400
Andrews Secondary Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Andrew	Cherokee	95,000	28,500**	47,500
Spruce Pine Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Spruce Pine	Mitchell	138,000	41,400**	69,000
Granite Falls Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Granite Falls	Caldwell	215,000	64,500	43,000
Yadkin Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Voc. Ed.	Yadkinville	Yadkin	620,600	310,300*	79,140
Town of Clyde Sewage Plant	Sewage	Clyde	Haywood	73,900	22,170**	21,940
Robbinsville Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Robbinsville	Graham	189,000	56,700**	94,500
Lake Lure Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Lake Lure	Rutherford	147,700	44,310**	73,850
Walnut Cove Sewage Treat Fac.	Sewage	Walnut Cove	Stokes	285,800	85,740**	142,900
Asheville Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Asheville	Buncomber	1,100,000	275,000*	125,000
Bakersville Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Bakersville	Mitchell	95,400	28,600**	47,700
Fletcher Mountain Sanitarium	Hill-Burton	Fletcher	Henderson	600,000	330,000	150,000
Granite Falls Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Granite Falls	Caldwell	61,500	18,450	12,300
Avery Co. Consolidated H. S. Voc. Ed. Training Center	Voc. Ed.	Newland	Avery	64,000	46,286*	17,714

140

N. D. E. A.	NDEA	41 School Districts		273,039	136,519	81,912
Wautauga County Consolidated H. S.	Voc. Ed.	Boone	Wautauga	267,656	133,828	57,347
Marion—McDowell Tech. Inst.	Voc. Ed.	Marion	McDowell	300,000	150,000*	90,000
Henderson Co. Public Library	Library	Hendersonville	Henderson	507,500	218,278	187,722
Ashe Co. Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Jefferson	Ashe	1,941,000	975,000	443,182
Surrey Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Dobson	Surry	923,400	229,717*	208,882
District Memorial Hospital Southwestern North Carolina	Hill-Burton	Andrews	Cherokee	1,486,670	817,669	271,668
Rosman Sewage Disposal System	Sewage	Rosman	Transylvania	17,800	....	9,320
Addition to C. J. Harris Com. Hospital	Hill-Burton	Sylva	Jackson	1,628,397	895,618	307,099
Elkin Sewage Treatment Fac.	Sewage	Elkin	Surry	579,200	155,040	289,600
Asheville—Biltomore College, Addition to Science Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Asheville	Buncombe	625,000	166,600	125,000
Forsyth Tech. Ins.	Voc. Ed.	Winston Salem	Forsyth	1,333,333	155,000	400,000
Rutherford Co. Hospital	Hill-Burton	Rutherfortown	Rutherford	2,727,273	1,500,000	400,000
Columbus Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Columbus	Polk	385,000	106,830** 8,670	192,500
Mocksville Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Mocksville	Davie	738,700	34,605**	350,395
Pilot Mountain State Park	B.O.R.	Pilot Mountain	Surry	1,310,662	655,331	383,037
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$22,277,124	$8,000,567 649,615** 631,586*	$5,327,108
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						1,920,990
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$7,248,098]

** Denotes Section 212 money

* Denotes Section 211 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

OHIO

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Marietta Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Marietta	Washington	$ 755,200	$ 251,733	$ 307,000
Oak Hill Hospital	Hill-Burton	Oak Hill	Jackson	250,000	83,333	116,650
Mount St. Mary Hospital	Hill-Burton	Nelsonville	Athens	43,800	14,601	20,441
Belmont Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Clairsville	Belmont	93,000	31,000	42,000
Rio Grande College, Physical Ed. Building	Hi. Ed.	Rio Grande	Gallia	574,627	194,519	228,070
Marietta Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Marietta	Washington	228,187	76,063	77,124
Wellston Public Library	Library	Wellston	Jackson	23,000	11,286	7,114
Harrison Community Health Center	Hill-Burton	Cadiz	Harrison	350,352	116,785	113,886
Highland Co. District Library	Library	Hillsboro	Highland	150,000	73,065	46,395
Belmont Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	St. Clairsville	Belmont	24,800	8,266	11,198
Malta—McConnellsville Sewage Disp.	Sewage		Morgan	231,600	69,480	58,681
Lawrence Co. General Hospital	Hill-Burton	Ironton	Lawrence	798,357	250,000	250,957
Ohio University Airport	Airport	Albany	Athens	972,980	486,490	291,894
N. D. E. A.	NDEA		28 Counties	796,106	398,053	238,832
Belmont Co. Jt. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	St. Clairsville	Belmont	2,523,926	770,400*	553,526
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$7,815,935	$2,064,674 770,400*	$2,363,768
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						5,664,816
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$8,028,584]

PENNSYLVANIA

Mental Hygine Clinic of Beaver County	PL 88-164	Rochester	Beaver	$ 1,067,030	$ 531,914	$ 104,412
DuBois, Jefferson Co. Airport	Airport	DuBois	Jefferson	147,200	73,600	41,400
Centre Co. Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Pleasant Gap	Centre	4,474,250	690,553	454,000
Robert Packer Hosp. School of Nursing	Hill-Burton	Sayre	Bradford	1,115,846	557,923	85,000
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport	Airport	Avoca	Luzerne	3,652,226	1,826,113	767,428
Bishop Sheltered Workshop	Hill-Burton	Jim Thorpe	Carbon	66,975	22,771	12,056
Erie Co. Fac. for Ed. & Training of Mentally Retarded	*PL 88-164*	*Erie*	*Erie*	*925,000*	*142,450*	*150,000*
Columbia-Montour Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Bloomsburg	Columbia	2,934,713	308,834	162,500
Alleg. Co. N. A. W. Beattie Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	McCandless Twp.	Allegheny	3,778,370	521,907	315,000
Venango Co. Area Voc. Tech School	Voc. Ed.	Oil City	Venango	3,920,000	631,905	321,801
J. S. Thompson Memorial Airport	Airport	Rostraver Twp.	Westm'd.	260,864	130,432	78,259
King's College	Hi. Ed.	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	1,921,766	591,689	350,000
Altoona Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Altoona	Blair	7,000,000	274,000* 1,253,422	346,000
Seton Hill College, Science Center	Hi. Ed.	Greensburg	Westm'd.	1,502,260	419,230	150,000
Wilkes College	Hi. Ed.	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	30,384	15,192	9,115
Meadville City Hospital	Hill-Burton	Meadville	Crawford	3,000,000	1,000,000	800,000
Fine Arts Classroom, Indiana University	Hi. Ed.	Indiana	Indiana	2,736,500	733,995	250,000
Lee Hospital	Hill-Burton	Johnstown	Cambria	1,170,000	390,000	355,781

* Denotes Section 211 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
N. Versailles Sanitary Authority	Sewage	N. Versailles	Allegheny	710,000	107,501**	103,248
Centre Co. Hospital	Hill-Burton	State College	Centre	6,750,000	2,250,000	500,000
Titusville Hospital	Hill-Burton	Titusville	Crawford	2,498,172	700,000	200,000
Voc. Reh. Center of Allegheny Co.	Hill-Burton and 88-220	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	2,206,521	536,595 166,738	400,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$51,868,077	$13,495,263 107,501** 274,000*	$5,956,000
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						11,535,807
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$17,491,807]

SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Spartanburg Area Mental Health Center	PL 88-164	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	$ 300,000	$ 200,000	$ 40,000
Anderson-Oconee-Pickens Area Mental Health	PL 88-164	Anderson	Anderson	300,000	200,000	40,000
Oconee Co. Library—Seneca Branch	Libraries	Seneca	Oconee	99,500	50,000	13,860
Pickens Co. Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Liberty	Pickens	300,000	75,000* 75,000	90,000
Blacksburg Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Blacksburg	Cherokee	146,000	43,800	73,000

Spartanburg Co. Area Voc. H. S.	Voc. Ed.	Moore	Spartanburg	750,000	187,500* 187,500	225,000
Expansion of McDuffie H. S.	Voc. Ed.	Anderson	Anderson	500,000	125,000* 125,000	150,000
N. D. E. A.	NDEA		Spartanburg	568,778	284,390	170,632
Pickens Co. Library	Library	Easley	Pickens	141,000	75,000	30,000
Cowpens Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Cowpens	Spartanburg	413,600	136,480	194,370
Pickens Co. Airport	Airport	Liberty	Pickens	296,500	148,250	60,000
Academic Bldg., Spartanburg U.S.C.	Hi. Ed.	Spartanburg	Spartanburg	1,122,267	448,906	125,000
Sewage Tr. Fac. Travelers Rest	Sewage	Travelers Rest	Greenville	275,000	90,750	129,250
Duncan Sewage Treatment Fac.	Sewage	Duncan	Spartanburg	384,100	126,750	180,500
Anderson Memorial Hospital, Diagnostic and Treat. Fac.	Hill-Burton	Anderson	Anderson	831,100	554,066	110,814
Physical Ed. Bldg., Central Wesleyan College	Hi. Ed.	Central	Pickens	227,496	75,832	65,874
Simpsonville Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Simpsonville	Greenville	193,500	63,850	25,000
Greenville Co. Library	Library	Greenville	Greenville	1,825,702	250,000	250,000
Addition to Peoples Creek Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage	Gaffney	Cherokee	575,000	189,750**	175,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$9,249,543	$3,135,574 387,500* 189,750**	$2,148,300
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						4,491,475
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[6,639,775]

* Denotes Section 211 money

** Denotes Section 212 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

TENNESSEE

Laughlin Hospital, Inc.	Hill-Burton	Greeneville	Greene	$ 1,000,000	$ 520,000	$ 130,000
Fentress Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Jamestown	Fentress	36,724	19,096	4,774
Student Service Bldg., E. Tenn. State	Hi. Ed.	Johnson City	Washington	1,699,751	439,950	300,000
Research Center and Hospital, University of Tenn.	Hill-Burton	Knoxville	Knox	3,553,692	1,847,920	200,000
Jefferson Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Jefferson City	Jefferson	504,640	262,413	58,500
Lookout Mountain Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Lookout Mt.	Hamilton	475,500	142,650	95,100
McMinnville Sewage Treatment	Sewage	McMinnville	Warren	684,000	225,720	136,800
Bristol Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Bristol	Sullivan	80,000	24,000**	16,000
Unicoi Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Erwin	Unicoi	35,142	18,274	9,840
Science and Engr. Bldg., Un. of Chattanooga	Hi. Ed.	Chattanooga	Hamilton	2,593,950	618,790	300,000
Liberal Arts Center, Hiwassee College	Hi. Ed.	Madisonville	Monroe	1,200,000	340,000	204,000
Biology Bldg., Tenn. Tech. Un.	Hi. Ed.	Cookeville	Putnam	100,767	24,482	16,648
Engr. Bldg., Tenn. Tech. Un.	Hi. Ed.	Cookeville	Putnam	25,982	5,544	3,770
Clinton Sewage Facilities	Sewage	Clinton	Anderson	278,000	91,740	55,600
White Co. Hospital and Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Sparta	White	91,822	47,747	6,396
Athens Sewage Treatment	Sewage	Athens	McMinn	73,000	21,900**	10,950
Biology Bldg., Tenn. Tech. Un.	Hi. Ed.	Cookeville	Putnam	253,957	84,652	43,173
E. Tenn. State Un. Health Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Johnson City	Washington	1,612,645	422,529	200,000
Cocke Co. Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Newport	Cocke	725,000	377,000	85,800

Laughlin Hospital	Hill-Burton	Greeneville	Greene	369,181	191,974	47,994
Overton Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Livingston	Overton	80,000	41,600	22,400
Sevier Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Sevierville	Sevier	690,000	358,800	89,700
Bledsoe Co. Hospital	Hill-Burton	Pikeville	Bledsoe	790,000	410,800	91,000
Macon Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Lafayette	Macon	120,000	62,400	33,600
Morgan Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Wartburg	Morgan	100,000	52,000	28,000
Smith Co. Library	Library	Carthage	Smith	120,000	60,000	19,164
Blount Co. Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Maryville	Blount	3,714,553	1,931,568	200,000
Urban Open Space Project	HUD	Jellico	Campbell	193,780	96,890	50,393
West Warren Utility Dist.	HUD	Morrison	Warren	586,000	293,000	175,800
West Warren Utility Dist. Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Morrison	Warren	382,000	114,600**	76,400
Scott Co. Public Health Center	Hill-Burton	Huntsville	Scott	100,000	52,000	28,000
Unicoi Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Erwin	Unicoi	375,000	195,000	48,750
Knoxville Library	Library	Knoxville	Knox	1,864,000	404,000	200,000
Church Hill Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Church Hill	Hawkins	445,000	133,500**	78,000
Maryville Health-Physical Ed. Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Maryville	Blount	1,874,625	551,176	50,000
Greeneville Sewage & Water	H.U.D.	Greeneville	Greene	115,500	57,800	30,642
Orange Grove Center	Hill-Burton	Chattanooga	Hamilton	1,500,969	500,000	700,775
Oak Ridge Library	Library	Oak Ridge	Anderson	834,772	83,000	133,313
Cherokee Hartshaw Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Greeneville	Greene	168,000	50,400	33,600
Union Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Maynardsville	Union	75,000	39,000	21,000
Crossville Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Crossville	Cumberland	613,000	183,900**	91,950
Chattanooga Sewage Disposal	Sewage	Chattanooga	Hamilton	6,695,000	2,209,350	200,000
Baroness Erlanger Hospital	Hill-Burton	Chattanooga	Hamilton	1,188,230	617,880	120,350

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

TENNESSEE—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Tri-Cities State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Blountville	Sullivan	320,000	160,000*	96,000
Livingston State Area Voc. School	Voc. Ed.	Livingston	Overton	80,000	40,000*	24,000
Crossville State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Crossville	Cumberland	30,000	15,000*	9,000
Athens State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Athens	McMinn	80,000	40,000*	24,000
Jacksboro State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Jacksboro	Campbell	30,000	15,000*	9,000
Morristown State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Morristown	Hamblen	105,000	52,500*	31,500
Elizabethton State Area Voc.	Voc. Ed.	Elizabethton	Carter	180,000	90,000*	54,000
McMinnville State Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	McMinnville	Warren	230,000	115,000*	69,000
Red Bank-White Oak Sewage	Sewage	Red Bank	Hamilton	180,000	54,000	36,000
Signal Mountain Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Signal Mountain	Hamilton	605,000	181,500	102,000
Morgan Co. Bd. of Ed. Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Wartburg	Morgan	26,300	7,890	5,260
Science Bldg., E. Tenn. St. Un.	Hi. Ed.	Johnson City	Washington	3,282,933	636,318	114,000
Cleveland State Community Col.	Hi. Ed.	Cleveland	Bradley	684,485	254,485	116,022
Chemistry Bldg., Un. of Tenn.	Hi. Ed.	Knoxville	Knox	1,620,747	423,084	100,000
Clay Co. Public Health Center	Hill-Burton	Celina	Clay	125,000	65,000	35,000
Blue Spring Utility Dist. Assn.	FHA	Blue Springs	Carter	306,500	28,000	28,000
Warren Co. Airport	Airport	McMinnville	Warren	300,000	150,000	22,500
LaFayette Airport	Airport	LaFayette	Macon	355,000	177,500	25,000
Sevier Co. Airport	Airport	Sevierville	Sevier	33,800	16,900	5,300

Manchester Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Manchester	Coffee	880,000	169,620** 94,380	176,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$47,473,947	$15,836,202	$5,529,764
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67					551,500* 623,520**	
						4,801,214
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$10,330,978]

VIRGINIA

Weber City Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage	Weber City	Scott	$ 519,900	$ 155,970**	$ 187,160
Extended Care Fac., Bristol Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Bristol	Washington	592,000	325,600	148,000
Wise Co. Voc. School	Voc. Ed.	Wise	Wise	183,000	69,540* 21,690	43,536
Lee Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Ben Hur	Lee	790,000	300,200* 94,800	229,179
Constr. Ed. Bldg., Emory and Henry Col.	Hi. Ed.	Emory	Washington	963,949	290,987	290,987
Smyth Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Chilhowie	Smyth	880,000	299,712* 140,288	184,800
Russell Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Lebanon	Russell	1,000,000	380,000* 120,000	272,100

** Denotes Section 212 money

* Denotes Section 211 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

VIRGINIA—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Dabney S. Lancaster Community Col.	Hi. Ed.	Clifton Forge	Alleghany	320,000	128,000	100,000
Abingdon Reg. Community Col.	Hi. Ed.	Abingdon	Washington	1,669,786	327,697	520,000
Alleghany Co. Covington Health Department	Hill-Burton	Covington	Alleghany	95,000	46,750	10,000
Tazewell Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Tazewell	Tazewell	39,666	15,000*	8,000
Dickenson Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Clinchco	Dickenson	50,095	15,000*	10,000
Total Projects Approved FY 68				$7,103,396	$1,496,082 1,079,452* 155,970**	$2,003,762
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						3,131,318
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$5,135,080]

WEST VIRGINIA

Academic Bldg., W. Virginia Potomac State Park	Hi. Ed.	Keyser	Mineral	$ 825,000	$ 330,000	$ 330,000
Physical Ed. Bldg., Alderson Broadus College	Hi. Ed.	Philippi	Barbour	1,107,057	368,982	175,000

Mercer Co. Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Princeton	Mercer	1,657,700	828,850	237,850
St. Francis Hosp. Extended Care Facilities	Hill-Burton	Charleston	Kanawha	649,036	324,518	194,710
Braxton Co. Senior H. S.	Voc. Ed.	Flatwoods	Braxton	645,728	322,864	193,718
Martinsburg City Hospital	Hill-Burton	Martinsburg	Berkeley	3,500,000	1,750,000	319,421
South Charleston Public Library	Library	Charleston	Kanawha	348,756	220,971	50,000
Martinsburg Public Library	Library	Martinsburg	Berkeley	52,515	33,273	8,738
Wyoming Co. Airport	Airport	Pineville	Wyoming	610,000	305,000	64,581
W. Va. University, Parkersburg Center	Hi. Ed.	Parkersburg	Wood	545,569	218,228	106,064
S. W. Comprehensive Mental Health	Mental Health	Huntington	Cabell	139,306	84,977	26,468
Mingo Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Pigeon Creek	Mingo	500,000	250,000*	100,000
Fairmont General Hospital	Hill-Burton	Fairmont	Marion	8,227,996	2,851,952	250,000
McDowell Co. Public Health Center	Hill-Burton	Wilcoe	McDowell	32,180	....	9,654
John Marshall High School	Voc. Ed.	Glen Dale	Marshall	390,000	195,000	117,000
St. Barbara's Memorial Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Monongah	Marion	114,330	....	33,956
Grafton City Hospital	Hill-Burton	Grafton	Taylor	2,374,650	1,187,325	282,875
Physical Ed. Bldg., Morris Harvey College	Hi. Ed.	Charleston	Kanawha	613,366	102,033	50,000
McDowell Co. Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Welch	McDowell	169,078	84,539	50,723
Morris Harvey College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Charleston	Kanawha	4,992	2,496	1,400
Wood Co. Rehabilitation Center	Hill-Burton	Parkersburg	Wood	85,446	42,723	21,361
Bethany College	Hi. Ed.	Bethany	Brooke	17,338	8,669	5,201
Fairmont State College	Hi. Ed.	Fairmont	Marion	9,539	4,769	2,861
Salem College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Salem	Harrison	7,684	3,842	2,300

** Denotes Section 212 money

* Denotes Section 211 money

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID—SECTION 214—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	ARC
Pleasant Valley Hosp. (Equip.)	Hill-Burton	Point Pleasant	Mason	168,366	84,183	50,503
Wheeling College	Hi. Ed.	Wheeling	Ohio	6,194	3,097	1,800
West Virginia Inst. of Tech. (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Montgomery	Fayette	24,000	12,000	7,200
W. Va. Wesleyan College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Buckhannon	Upshur	23,202	11,601	6,900
Concord College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Athens	Mercer	20,750	10,375	6,200
Alderson-Broadus College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Philippi	Barbour	20,000	10,000	6,000
Marshall University	Hi. Ed.	Huntington	Cabell	30,000	5,396	9,000
Bluefield State College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Bluefield	Mercer	13,000	6,500	3,900
West Virginia University	Hi. Ed.	Morgantown	Monongalia	50,000	15,287	15,000
West Virginia Inst. of Tech.	Hi. Ed.	Montgomery	Fayette	13,603	6,801	4,080
West Virginia State College (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Institute	Kanawha	20,029	10,014	6,000
Potomac State College, W. Va. Un.	Hi. Ed.	Keyser	Mineral	8,805	4,403	2,600
Region I Center for Mentally Retarded	PL 88-164	Charleston	Kanawha	305,234	186,193	57,994
W. Va. Bd. of Ed., Shepherd Col.	Hi. Ed.	Shepherdstown	Jefferson	19,800	9,900	5,900
Fairmont State College	Hi. Ed.	Fairmont	Marion	4,478	2,239	1,340
Marshall University (Equip.)	Hi. Ed.	Huntington	Cabell	24,319	12,159	7,200
W. Va. Rehabilitation Center Sewage Plant	Sewage	Charleston	Kanawha	100,000	30,000**	50,000

Wayne Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Wayne	Wayne	258,400	129,200	77,520
Mingo Co. Airport	Airport	Williamson	Mingo	79,000	39,500	23,700
University Heights Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Un. Heights	Cabell	95,800	28,740	47,900
Total Approved Funds FY 68				$23,912,246	$9,858,599 250,000* 30,000**	$3,024,618
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-67						8,441,975
Total Section 214 Funds FY 65-66-67-68						[$11,466,593]

---

* Denotes Section 211 money

** Denotes Section 212 money